



# ARMY TIMES



National Weekly Newspaper For The United States Army

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FIVE CENTS

## Two Shows Now, Five More Soon

Here comes the show boat—on wheels!

This week two of the seven "Army Shows" touring Army camps went into action, one with a four-night stand at Ft. Bragg, the other with one-night stands at Hancock, Ft. Monmouth and Upton.

The shows are under the aegis of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc. Paramount Allan Jones heads the troupe down in the Fourth Corps Area. Milton Douglas is master of ceremonies of the show in the Second Corps Area.

The Fourth Corps show will next tour camps in North and South Carolina, swing around the other Fourth Corps Area camps. The Second Corps unit plays Mitchell Field, N. Y., then Pine Camp, at Watervliet, N. Y., for a two-night stand June 18 and 19; to Ft. Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., on June 20, and at Ft. Niagara, Buffalo, on June 22.

With the Allan Jones show are (Continued on Page 2)

## Barrage Blimp Duty Draws 178 Officers

One hundred and seventy-eight additional Coast Artillery Corps Reserve Officers this week were assigned to the Barrage Balloon Training Center, Camp Davis, N. C.

In addition, 33 reserve officers already on active duty were ordered to be transferred to the center. This completes the initial list of student officers who will attend the Army's newest school. It was announced by the War Department.

Most of the men will serve as student officers in the 301st Coast Artillery Battalion (Barrage Balloon) which was created June 1 at Camp Davis, but some will be assigned as part of the permanent school faculty.

Definite plans have not yet been formulated, but it is expected that most of these officers will be used to organize and train additional barrage balloon battalions after their school instruction has been completed.

Selected members of the First and Second Barrage Balloon Squadrons of the Air Corps will join at Camp Davis the Third Squadron now en route from its station at Fort Lewis, Wash. These units will give basic (Continued on Page 2)

## War Department Orders Anti-Lockjaw Injections Given to Entire Army

### Initial Vaccination Consists of 3 Shots Followed by 'Stimulating' Injection; Treatment Is Maneuvers Safeguard

#### Post Exchange On Wheels

Nine rolling Post exchanges are rolling right along with the mechanized forces and the ring of the cash register tinkles merrily in the Tennessee hills. Cigarettes, beer, soft stuff and candy are the items in demand which is so heavy that a regular supply truck is kept hustling to meet the ravenous demand of the lads from the OLD HICKORY outfit.

Every soldier in the Army is soon to receive a series of anti-tetanus or lockjaw shots, it was announced by the War Dept. Thursday.

Upon recommendation of the Surgeon General, the War Dept. approved the immunization of military personnel with tetanus toxoid for the purpose of giving them full protection against infection by tetanus during the intensive maneuvers planned for the late summer and fall.

Troops will receive an initial vaccination consisting of a series of three injections in the arm. The injections will be administered at intervals of not less than three or more than four weeks between each dose. The preferred interval is three weeks.

The completion of the series of injections, or initial vaccination, increases an individual's immunity. The technique next requires that he receive a "stimulating" injection of toxoid that will produce in his body sufficient antitoxin to protect him against tetanus.

Under normal conditions a full year is allowed to elapse between the initial vaccination and the administering of the stimulating dose.

In war another stimulating dose would be administered during the month prior to the departure of troops for a theatre of operations. This would not be done, however, if the departure occurred within six months of a previous stimulating injection.

Additional stimulating doses for emergencies are prescribed in the following situations:

- (1) For any individual who incurs a wound or severe burn on the battlefield.
- (2) For patients undergoing secondary operations or treatment of old wounds, when the additional dose is prescribed by a responsible medical officer.
- (3) To others who incur punctured or lacerated non-battle wounds, powder burns, or other conditions which might be complicated by a tetanus infection.

Permanent records will be kept of each man's vaccination with tetanus toxoid. A record will be made in the Medical Department's Immunization Register and another will be stamped on the individual's identification tag, to the right of his serial number. This will consist of the letter "T" and the date.

The date of the stimulating dose is added when it is administered. For example the notation "T40-41" on the identification tag means the toxoid vaccination of three injections was administered in 1940 and that the stimulating dose was given in 1941.

## Signal Corps Calls for Physicists

Lt. Col. W. R. Lansford, Office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, has visited New York City to interview graduate electrical engineers and physicists with reference to duty as Commissioned Officers in the Signal Corps, it was announced this week.

The War Department has authorized the appointment of a limited number of Second Lieutenants in the Signal Corps Reserve. Applicants must be electrical engineers or electronic physicists, and must have had radio experience. Appointments will be granted to technically qualified men, regardless of their present military status, provided they are unmarried, without dependents, are between 21 and 36 years of age, and can meet the physical standards prescribed for appointment as Reserve Officers on active duty.

Those who are commissioned under this authority will be ordered immediately to active duty for a one-year period. They will be stationed first at Fort Monmouth, N. J., for a brief course of military instruction, and will later receive training on equipment used by Aircraft Warning units.

Electrical communication engineers or electronic physicists who are interested in serving in this important phase of National Defense may receive further information from Colonel Lansford.

## ... And Also Marshall

Private William Burkey, of Houston, Pennsylvania, took General George C. Marshall's right hand this week and smeared the fingertips with ink.

It was all in the line of duty as Private Burkey, who enlisted two years ago at Pittsburgh, and is now stationed at Ft. Myer, Va., was preparing one of the Army's new Officer's Identification Cards for the Chief of Staff of the Army of the United States.

Every officer on active duty with the Army of the United States, will receive an identification card.

## Mighty 16 Inchers Roar At 2000 Smacks a Roar

FT. STORY, Va.—The mighty 16-inch Coast Defense guns roared out this week in the first target practice since 1928. Since 1933 the weapons have been mute, for eight years have elapsed since even the one round per gun check firing has been held.

Officials did not reveal the results, but said the cost of each shot was estimated at \$2000.



## Ex-Soldiers Are West Point Honor Men

TWO FORMER enlisted men received highest cadet honors at West Point graduation ceremonies this week. Cadet John Norton (center) had the highest rating in military efficiency and is shown accepting the trophy from Brig. Gen. Robert L. Eichelberger, Academy superintendent. Cadet Alfred J. F. (right) received the Pershing sword as Number One man of the graduating class. He also got the Sands Trophy as the class's outstanding fencer. Both cadets were appointed to the Academy from Army ranks.

—Army Times-Acme Photo.

## Newest Will Be Park Battalion

The 410th Engineer Park Battalion, the first of its kind in the Army, has been created at Ft. Belvoir, Va., the War Department announced Thursday. This is a provisional organization. If it is decided to adopt this type of battalion permanently, it will be under the control of a field army commander. Normally one such battalion would be assigned to each field army.

The Park Battalion will function as a coordinating organization. In it will be pooled all the resources of the small and independent engineering service commands in a field army. It will be possible to concentrate their services where they are needed most, providing maximum efficiency.

As now constituted, the 410th Battalion is composed of a headquarters detachment, 1 Shop Company, 1 Depot Company and 1 Provisional Equipment Company.

The function of the Shop Company is to maintain and repair all equipment for which the Corps of Engineers has maintenance responsibility. The Provisional Equipment Company will operate a pool of engineer construction equipment for army engineers and supply the personnel needed to handle the equipment. This unit will be on call to meet any needs of a field army's three general service engineer regiments or six separate battalions.

It is deemed more practical to pool the special construction and road

maintenance equipment because it is not in continuous demand in any one general service regiment.

Two dump truck companies will be incorporated in the Park Battalion when it is at full strength. They will transport all bulky material, such as that needed for road building.

The new outfit is a natural for ex-CCC men and other road and park development men.

## A Map of All Maneuver Areas . . .

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## Army Orders

Hays, Brig. Henry W., transferred from Moffett Field, Calif., to Washington.

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Doherty, First Lt. Edward, from Camp Huachuca, Tex., to Washington.  
Menzie, Lt. Col. James T., from Camp Beauregard, La., to Hawaiian Department.  
Coleman, Lt. Col. William A., from Washington to Camp Lee, Va.

### AIR CORPS.

Alison, Second Lt. Robert F., from Randolph Field, Tex., to McClelland Field, Calif.  
Picher, Maj. Oliver S., from Phoenix, Ariz., to Washington.  
Jacobs, Maj. Paul M., from Selma, Ala., to MacDill Field, Fla.  
Mosely, Maj. Thomas L., from Langley Field, Va., to Washington.  
Duffy, Capt. Marcellus, Patterson Field, Ohio, to Ellington Field, Tex.  
Doyle, Maj. John P., Jr., from Fort Benning to Manchester, N. H.  
Whitehouse, First Lt. Thomas E., from Randolph Field to Hatbox Field, Okla.  
Stocking, First Lt. Lewis W., from Randolph Field to Sikeston, Mo.

(Continued on Page 5)



# Gen. Arnold Voices Plea for Air Cadets



American young men are the finest, physically and mentally, in the world, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Deputy Chief of Staff for Air, declared in a broadcast talk this week.

Introducing The Spirit of the Air Corps radio program, which originated at Randolph and Kelly Fields in Texas, General Arnold spoke from New York City over the NBC Red network.

"I am grateful indeed," he said, "for this opportunity to speak to our fine young men throughout the United States—the finest young men, physically and mentally, in the world. Tonight I am frankly envious of you young men, and in turn I suppose a few of you might envy me."

"You may think that as a pioneer military pilot, and a Major General in the Army, I may not be able to see your problems, your visions of the future—your hopes and aspirations.

## Unequaled Training Today

"But I assure you that we are now studying and have for years studied the characteristics and makeup of candidates for pilots in the Air Corps. As a result of those studies,

we believe that we realize full well what you think, want, and what you are willing to do to realize your ambitions. Yes, many of us would turn back the clock and take the place of some flying cadet at Randolph or Kelly or one of the numerous other Air Corps training fields. Many times we older pilots have regretted that we have not had the training our pilots are getting today. We realize full well, however, that we must step

aside and make way for those who follow us.

"Combat flying is for young men. Air combat units must have leaders—men at the peak of condition and with instantaneous reactions. Age does not continue these attributes in many men.

"Our world today is disturbed. To paraphrase Kipling, The Nazis in their harness go up against our path. Any nation that goes up against the path of the United States must be stopped; and recent history has shown that air power and air power alone will do the job.

## Air Power Means Men, Too

"Air power means not only airplanes, but the men who operate them, and also those who keep them in the air. We were training pilots at the rate of 12,000 a year—and expect to step up the rate to 30,000 a year.

"We need cadets to train as pilots. Remember that, you red-blooded American young men. We need you and we need you now.

"Listen with me to the program that follows and I am sure you will enjoy it. But before it goes on, let me tell you what the Spirit of the Air Corps is: It is, 'Keep 'Em Flying'."

## Strength

The number of Army nurses has increased from 942 a year ago to more than 5000, and it is expected to exceed 8000 by the end of the year.

The strength of the Army of the United States today is estimated at 1,386,100 officers and enlisted men. The breakdown is as follows:

ENLISTED MEN	
Regular Army, 3 year enlistments	471,000
Regular Army, Reserve and one year enlistments	18,000
National Guard in Federal Service	269,000
Selective Service Trainees	542,000
Total	1,300,000
OFFICERS	
Regular Army	14,300
National Guard	21,800
Reserve Officers	50,000
Total	86,100
TOTAL COMBINED STRENGTH	
Regular Army	503,300
National Guard	290,800
Reserve Officers	50,000
Selective Service Trainees	542,000
Total	1,386,100

# McDaniel Made Staff Chief for Caribbean Air

QUARRY HEIGHTS, C. Z.—Col. Arthur B. McDaniel, AC, has been appointed chief of staff of the Caribbean Air Force under the command of Maj. Gen. Frank M. Andrews. He succeeds Col. F. M. Brady in this position.

Colonel McDaniel will be remembered in the Canal Zone and elsewhere because of his participation as a pilot in the "Pan-American Goodwill Flight," starting in December 1928, on the first flight of the Loening amphibian airplanes around South America. The itinerary included every Caribbean, Central and South American nation before the returning military aviators were greeted in Washington by President Coolidge in May 1927.

In recognition of this most outstanding achievement in military aviation for the year, the flight was awarded the coveted Mackay Trophy and Colonel McDaniel was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross; was made an officer of the Peruvian "Order of the Sun"; Officer of the Venezuelan "Order of the Liberator," the Bolivian "Order of the Condor of the Andes," and the Chilean "Order of Merit."

Colonel McDaniel has been an outstanding student of military tactics and strategy, with particular emphasis on their application to air power and modern aerial warfare. He was an instructor of these principles at the Command and General Staff School after his graduation there in 1936.

# Life Magazine to Feature Army In All-out Defense Issue, July 4

After months of extensive research, LIFE magazine will focus its camera and editorial eyes on the status of United States defense in light of President Roosevelt's decree of unlimited emergency and devote its entire Fourth of July issue (out before the holiday) to the subject of American preparedness. On the eve of the 165th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, a panoramic view of the industrial, military, civilian, cultural, educational, scientific and recreational developments of the past year under emergency conditions will be unfolded to the readers of LIFE.

Highlights of this special edition will be 20 four-colored pages of various aspects of defense preparations, representing the largest colored editorial content yet to appear in LIFE. The issue will be made particularly attractive through the appearance of these colored pages scattered throughout the defense edition.

A timely and much-discussed branch of the U. S. Army—the Armored Forces—will be covered in four pages. This article will show the field headquarters of General Patton, tanks moving into night bivouac, and tanks proceeding to a dawn attack through protecting smoke screen. Because armored units are today aided by other modern instruments of warfare, LIFE will also accompany this essay with pictures of parachute troops plummeting from the skies, engineers assaulting pillboxes with fire, the blowing up of TNT in a pillbox.

## Night Bombing Maneuvers

Four color plates will portray night bombing maneuvers. Details covered in this feature will be the business end of a B-18A, blue practice bombs, officers, pilot and navigator, bombers attacking an "enemy" airport, coming home in echelon formation, "peeling off" for landing, preparing for night mission, soaring by the light of the moon towards an objective. Some of the most effective photography comprising LIFE's colored page sections are included in this story.

For this significant edition the

Editors of LIFE commissioned six well-known American artists to paint canvasses of defense subjects which play a major role in the colored make-up of the issue. At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Henry Billings executed the USS North Carolina. Peter Hurd painted the Marine Training Base at San Diego, California. Three companies, lined up for mess, were captured in oils by Barse Miller at Ft. Ord. Paul Sample journeyed to the Budd Wheel Works in Detroit, Michigan, to do a scene in a shell factory manufacturing cases. Ten miles from Ft. Benning, Georgia, in Phenix City, Alabama, is situated Idle Hour Park. Here Aaron Bohrod interpreted the soldier on leave. The Service Club of the 37th Division stationed at Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, was visited and reproduced for LIFE by Fletcher Martin. Another painting depicts a legendary army figure impersonated by First Sgt. Bruce Bieber, Anti-Tank Company, Ninth Infantry Regiment, Ft. Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas.

## Color Plates of Generals

Of special interest to all army men will be colored plates of these well-known generals: U. S. Chief of Staff, Gen. George Marshall; Deputy Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. William Bryden; G-1, Administration, Brig. Gen. Wade H. Haislip; Commander of the First Army (New York), Gen. Hugh Drum; Commander of the Second Army (Memphis), Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger;

Deputy Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Richard G. Moore; Deputy Chief of Staff, Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold; War Plans, Brig. Gen. Harry J. Mahoney; G-2, Intelligence, Brig. Gen. Sherman Miles; G-3, Operations and Training, Brig. Gen. Harry L. Twaddle; G-4, Supply, Brig. Gen. Eugene Keybold; Commander of the Fourth Army (San Francisco), Lt. Gen. John L. DeWitt; Commander of General Headquarters Air Force, Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons; Chief of the Armored Forces, Maj. Adna R. Chaffee.

Other topics of a military interest to be discussed in the 20 color pages will be camouflage, revealing latest devices for concealment of men and equipment; an army cooking school, with the typical breakfast, dinner, supper and the favorite army dinner—chicken; a fully appointed Officers' Club with facilities for recreation; pages on the activity of the Marine Corps, illustrated with pictures of men firing at Camp Elliott, California, and pictures of officers of the Eighth Regiment bivouacking near Descanso, California; summer fashions suggested by the defense motif; the famous chapel at West Point.

To provide a full coverage of all army activities—both military and recreational—LIFE will discuss also in this issue camp sports, entertainment, service clubs, defense clinics, and other subjects of interest to men in the enlisted and commissioned service of the United States.

# Form Special Battalions To Give Laggards Lift

Plans were announced this week units to provide education and medical treatment for men who find adjustment to military service difficult. Designed to reduce the number of discharges for ineptitude, these units will correspond to the Development for the forming of special training Battalions organized in 1918.

It is believed this policy is an im-

portant step in the conservation of manpower. Men assigned to such units will receive special attention in discipline, education and medical care. Thus it will be possible to rehabilitate many men who in civilian life received no special guidance.

Plans are being made to accommodate approximately 10,000 men in these units. They will be established as integral parts of certain replacement training centers by early July. The battalion will be the basic organization for the special units, but smaller groups will be formed where the larger organization is not required.

Discharges for ineptitude will be strictly limited under this policy. Men who heretofore would have been discharged for this cause, will now be sent to the special training unit. There, in the special training, the individual characteristics of every soldier will be taken into consideration. If, upon the completion of training, the men are considered properly prepared for service, they will be assigned regular units. If no progress has been made, the man will either be discharged or assigned to duty best suited to his capabilities.

Soldiers already in service, who fall behind in their training, through illness or other causes, might be assigned to a special training unit, or placed in an organization less advanced in training, depending on which course of action is more practicable.

Particular attention will be paid to mental, moral and physical disqualifications that can be corrected. If after a soldier passes through the special training unit and the government cannot obtain useful service from him, he will be subject to discharge.

# USO Drive Booming Money Rolling In

"They're giving plenty—won't you give a little?"—is the appeal used in the USO campaign for \$10,765,000 to operate the 360 service clubs near Army posts and defense centers under the United Service Organizations.

The drive is booming along, and the money is rolling in, USO leaders report. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has contributed \$100,000. Thomas J. Watson, president of the International Business Machines Corporation, \$50,000. Another gift of \$100,000 came from a corporation that prefers to be unnamed.

"You are doing a good job, and we are going to do everything we can to help you," wrote Thomas J. Watson to Thomas E. Dewey, USO national campaign chairman. Watson is also head of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, which is providing camp shows and other entertainment through arrangements with the War Department.

"I am happy to pledge \$100,000 toward the USO campaign because I feel that adequate provision for the

out-of-camp leisure time of soldiers and sailors is vital," said John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Leading publishers are cooperating in carrying advertising in support of the USO campaign in their June and July issues. "Your gift will help the USO run attractive, homelike service clubs for our men engaged in national defense. Enlist in the army behind the army" is the advertising appeal used in the series under the heading "They're (meaning you) giving plenty—won't you give a little?"

Meantime, ground-breaking services were held at Wrightstown, N. J., near Ft. Dix, Thursday for the first USO service club. Speakers included Assistant Federal Security Administrator Charles P. Taft, Maj. Gen. Clifford R. Powell, commanding 44th Division, and Col. C. M. Dowell, commanding Ft. Dix. An Army digging machine, the largest piece of engineering equipment at Ft. Dix, was used to break ground for the clubhouse.

Twenty-three men who will staff USO service clubs this week started a two weeks' training period, visited Ft. Dix and conferred with Army morale officers and chaplains. After two weeks, they will be sent to Army posts throughout the country to start the USO programs there.

Member organizations of the USO are the YMCA, National Catholic Community Service, Salvation Army, YWCA, Jewish Welfare Board and National Travelers Aid Association.

## Tin Pan Alley Cat Picks 'Em for U. S.

Just as the examiner was okaying him for Army service a desk radio broke out playing "Everything Happens to Me." That is what happened to Tommy Adair—now Private Adair, if you please.

Tommy wrote the words to that one himself when he was collaborating with Matt Dennis on shows for Tommy Dorsey's band. At regimental headquarters of the 13th Inf. at Ft. Jackson Adair is now selecting soldiers for Uncle Sam instead of picking out words for dance band music.

## Blimps

(Continued from Page 1)

training to 2200 enlisted men who have been assembled from trainee centers, and organize the school instructional program before the arrival of the student officers.

The first unit of reserve officers will be selected by the commanders of six Corps Areas and ordered to twelve months' extended active duty. They will report at Camp Davis on July 14.

Training will continue until fall. Preliminary study in the use of balloon barrages was made by the Air Corps which is still in charge of the development and procurement of balloon equipment.

Barrage balloon defense, formerly a function of the Air Corps, has been made a responsibility of the Coast Artillery Corps. The commanding officer of the training center at Camp Davis and commandant of the school is Colonel Robert Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps.

## Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

Lou Parker, Colette Lyons, Yola Gail, Margo Sisters and Ginger Harmon. Company manager is Kenneth Nichols. Orchestra leader is Stephen Richards. Camp orchestras will be their stuff.

The Milton Douglas unit includes

Lucille Johnson, singer; Patricia King, dancer; Ginger Manners, singer, and George Prentice's marionette dancers. Manager is Maurice Golden; orchestra leader Harry Costa.

Five other units are being organized, including stage and radio shows to cover camps in the other Corps Areas. Funds to finance the shows come in part from the USO. Headquarters of the Citizens Committee for the Army and Navy, officially designated by the War Department to provide entertainment in the camps, is Thomas Watson, head of International Business Machines Corporation.

General Motors provides the trucks



"I think he's a good catch, Mother. He says he's a private of the very first class."



## 35th Goes It Blind, Has No Mishaps

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—The muffled sound of motors, dim blue lights which failed to pierce the darkness, and occasional quiet commands of officers marked the first overnight field exercises for the 35th Division last week.

Moving out in convoys under cover of darkness, all units completed the first night of operations without an accident.

As the trucks rolled along open roads at reduced 10-mile-an-hour speed, drivers followed their routes by trailing the blue lights of the vehicle ahead. They were unable to see the road.

The only event causing a moment of excitement came when one truck swerved from the road into a ditch. It did not upset, however, and was quickly pulled back into the line of travel. No one was injured.

Moving quietly, the men were not allowed to talk or smoke. As they marched to where their trucks were parked, the only sound was that of the tread of thousands of feet striking asphalt roads.

Joining in the first movement were combat teams of the 134th and 138th Infantry regiments. Six trips were required to shuttle the troops to a point six miles north of Camp Robinson. The 110th QM supplied 67 vehicles for infantry transportation.

Combining with the infantry were the 1st Battalion, 130th FA, and the 1st Battalion, 161st FA. Field artillery guns were pulled into the field but were not placed in firing position. Primary purpose of the exercise was rapid and efficient troop movement, other phases of night activity being reserved for a later date.

Officers expressed satisfaction at the outcome of the night activity. Soldiers cooperated in reducing confusion to a minimum.

# Second Army Will Use New Half-Tracks In the Battle of Tennessee This Month

## About 4500 Slated for Army's Mechanized Forces

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The 2nd Armored Division is receiving its first "half-tracks" and will take them into the Battle of Tennessee in mid-June.

The half-track is an armored scout car with wheels in front and rubber-track treads in the rear similar to those on a tank. Seven of the half-breed vehicles have arrived and more are being shipped almost daily from the White Motor Co. in Cleveland. The division expects to have about 40 to take into action alongside their more conventional brothers.

With cross-country speeds up to 50 miles an hour, they can easily overhaul the fastest similar vehicles in Germany's army, which make only 35 miles at best. They are protected by quarter-inch armor all over, sufficient to stop rifle and machine gun fire. With a crew of ten and three machine guns mounted on an all-around track for armament, they possess formidable combat power.

Power is applied to both the tracks and the front wheels. A roller in front helps the car to surmount obstacles. Enough fuel is carried in the bulletproof tank to run the car from New York to Pittsburgh without refilling.

A fleet of 10,000 of these cars is on order, with 4500 for immediate production.

The division supply officer has freight tracers out to speed the shipment of the vehicles that are now on the road. The half-tracks are needed to replace trucks now pinch-hitting as prime movers for the guns in the division's two field artillery organizations—the 14th Regiment and the 78th Battalion. The vehicles being received now



PRODUCTION of the new half-tracks is expected to reach 400 a month soon. The new blitz buggies are designed to scout enemy positions in advance of tanks.

—Army Times-Acme Photo

will carry crews of 10 and pull 75-mm. guns. Later, 105-mm. guns will be pulled by them. Half-tracks have greater traction and can reach positions into which the 2½-ton trucks, now being used, cannot pull a gun. The half-tracks also have a smaller, lower silhouette, thereby offering a more difficult target to the enemy.

The division will eventually have hundreds of half-tracks. There are two types besides the prime-movers—a mortar carrier and a vehicle built especially for carrying troops.

Latest model light tanks are also being received by the di-

vision. They have much heavier armor than the former models, have more track resting on the ground, and are better protected in the rear.

Feverish activity in the motor

parks now marks the painstaking preparation of the division for the Tennessee maneuvers. Every available fighting vehicle of this completely mechanized division is being tuned for battle.

## Cavalry's Engineer Unit, Bridge-Building Demons

FT. BLISS, Tex.—If the men are trained and the materials are ready, bridges for man, horse or vehicle can be thrown across wide streams with the precision and speed of clockwork.

This was demonstrated repeatedly last week by the husky and willing enlisted men of the 8th Engineer Squadron, the "labor crew" of the 1st Cavalry Division, commanded by Maj. David M. Dunne, in river-crossing exercises at Radium Springs on the Rio Grande above Las Cruces, N. M.

The two troops of the squadron returned this week to their base posts at Ft. Bliss after encamping for three weeks at the springs, practicing their various bridge building and ferrying operations prior to the demonstrations.

Troop B, specializing in the construction of large pontoon bridges built to carry horse and vehicle, is commanded by Capt. Benjamin E. Meadows; and Troop A, which throws together the floating foot-bridges, both single and triple width, is commanded by 1st Lt. Roy T. Dodge.

The demonstration, in cooperation with the 2d Squadron of the 12th Cavalry, were carried out before the gridding cameras of the news photographers, Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift, Ft. Bliss commander, and Brig. Gen. John Millikin, commander of the 1st Cavalry Brigade.

When lined up in full field uniform and equipment before beginning construction of the bridge, Troop B would appear to be a fighting unit preparing for an advance.

Details are made by odd and even numbers, and the command is given by Captain Meadows to "Begin construction." Immediately the ranks break and all is bustle. The first trestle is lowered into the water near the shore by a detail of 12 men who plunge in to their waists. Behind, officers line the trestle columns by two flagpoles. Rapidly as the eye can follow, other trestles are lowered into place by pontoon boats and made fast by barks. With three trestles in place, the first and hardest step has been completed.

This is division of labor carried to a high degree. Sergeants move about ordering their details and the men move quietly and with assurance. It is a tough, hard work, back-breaking now for experiment) will be a rolling post exchange, but it will be administered like a post commissary.

The Mobile Commissary dispenses cigarettes, toothpaste, razor blades and sixty other articles approved by the Quartermaster Corps and Medi-

cal Corps. The new unit is carried on a 2½-ton truck and is able to handle the needs of approximately 8,000 men. It is operated by four clerks and a driver.

The Quartermaster Corps believes this unit in the field will adequately fill the bill of a post commissary. In the theatre of operations, under cover of darkness, it will be moved near to the front where men can make their necessary purchases.

The unit was constructed at Holabird, Maryland, Quartermaster Motor Transport Repair Depot, and is now in operation at Camp Lee, Virginia.

vehicles. This caravan passed over with a very slight swaying of the bridge. Equally successful was the crossing, single file, of led cavalry, over a triple-width foot-bridge constructed by Troop A of the Engineers. Constructed of duckboards, three tracks in width, laid upon floats, the bridge is only 66 inches wide, but capable of holding up not only a file of cavalry but the tiny scout cars.

Another operation of the Engineers is the ferrying across both cavalry and armored vehicles. A raft composed of three pontoon boats and the decking used for bridges can carry across a stream a single scout car or eight horses with their riders and all equipment. It is powered either by a 22-horsepower outboard motor, or by means of lines attached to anchor assault boats. When the lines are pulled or released, the river's own current is used to push the raft across.

All this is heavy going, but the men are proud of their work, and make no effort to get into other, easier outfits; and they maintain a fine sense of organization pride.

"What do we do this afternoon?" asked an Engineer of his sergeant one day during the demonstration.

"We wait till the cavalry rides over sitting, and rides back sitting," returned the sergeant. "Then," he added significantly, "we go to work!"

Sargents, Front and Center!

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Three privates in the 45th Division are Sargents.

No, that's not misspelling or a typographical error. The gentlemen in question are Charles W. Sargent, Eldon V. Sargent and Elvold Sargent.

## Mechanized PX Will Carry Cigarettes to Maneuvers

Soldiers on maneuvers will now be able to take the comforts of their home posts into the field. The Quartermaster Corps has developed a modern Mobile Sales Commissary that operates with troops on a battlefield, the War Department announced today. Actually the mechanized unit (one-only is contemplated now for experiment) will be a rolling post exchange, but it will be administered like a post commissary.

The Mobile Commissary dispenses cigarettes, toothpaste, razor blades and sixty other articles approved by the Quartermaster Corps and Medi-

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# Ever-Changing, Old Glory Has Always Been a Fighting Flag

By J. U. FOHNER

From Jamestown to Lexington and Concord; from Bunker Hill to Tripoli and Bladensburg; from New Orleans to Chapultepec and Vera Cruz; from Mexico City to Fort Sumter; from Mobile to Santiago and Manila Bay and on through the World War, our nation has never once fought under the same flag. The boom-

ing of cannon and the bursting of bombs found our vessels-of-war facing the foe under various banners and standards. In some cases the flash of the scabbard and blade flourished against the enemy on different fronts under different emblems at the same time. Early colonists fought the Indians under flags of their own choosing. None of the thir-

teen waved the same emblem. As early as 1737 a recognized flag of the New England colonists had a blue field with a white union quartered by a red cross. Such a flag with the addition of a green pine tree was carried at the battle of Bunker Hill. Another flag of the same design but having a red field, also appears to have been used by the colonist troops in this battle. Some authorities say that each of these flags had on one side the words: "An Appeal to Heaven," and on the other side *Qui Transtulit Sustinet*, meaning "He Who transplanted us will care for us."

## No Colors Until 1777

Still in possession of the famous Philadelphia City Cavalry, (now Headquarters Troop, 52nd Cavalry Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard) is the flag of the Philadelphia Light Horse Troop which escorted General Washington from Philadelphia to New York in June, 1775, when he was on his way to take command of the Continental Army at Cambridge, Mass.

Many and varied were the emblems marched into battle by the colonists. Our sea forces fought the British under such flags known as the Grand Union, Rattlesnake, Pine Tree, Beaver, Don't Tread on Me, and other state or colony ensigns. No definite action was taken by Congress to adopt a national colors until 1777.

When Washington assumed command of the first Continental Army at Cambridge, he raised the Grand Union flag on January 1, 1776, and John Paul Jones hoisted it over the first American Navy in Philadelphia early in the same month.

Before the end of the Revolution, Congress

on June 14, 1777, passed a resolution adopting a national flag of 13 stars and stripes. This flag received its first hostile fire from an enemy at besieged Fort Mifflin on August 3, 1777. The emblem fired upon was made from an enlisted man's white shirt, an officers' blue coat and a woman's red petticoat.

When the War of 1812 with England broke the flag again appeared in a changed style. This time it contained 15 stars and stripes, the additional two symbolizing the entrance of Vermont and Kentucky into the Union. It was this flag that Lieutenant O'Bannon of the Marines planted atop the old citadel at Derne, Tripoli, the first time the Stars and Stripes floated above an old world fortress.

War with Mexico in 1846 brought forth another changed emblem. During the intervening years of war with England and that with our southern neighbors there were 29 states in the Union. Adding a new star and stripe for each new state brought forth to Congress the fact that the national emblem would soon become too cumbersome and ever-changing. Congress passed another resolution in 1818, restoring the original 13 stripes and placing a white star in the field of blue for each state in the Union.

During the Civil War the flag retained its 13 stripes but the stars had increased to 34. During hostilities the flag for the second time during hostilities changed its make-up; two more stars were added for West Virginia and Nevada who were admitted to the Union.

The sinking of the battleship Maine and the consequent war with Spain in 1898 found us fighting under a flag of 45 stars and in the World War, Europe gazed upon a flag with 48 stars.

## ARMY TIMES

National Weekly Newspaper for the United States Army

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Entered as second-class matter, Oct. 12, 1940, Washington, D. C., under Act of Mar. 3, 1879.

## Unity Desired

Soldiers and civilians alike were pretty fed up with the North American Aviation strike by the time 2600 soldiers were marched in to take over the plant. Both the Army and the country at large are serious about defense, and stoppage of what was reported to be 25 per cent of our effective plane output does not fit into the credit side of the defense ledger.

That does not mean there was unified public opinion on the strike. Extremists on both sides were yelling "Reds! Communists! Thieves! Travesty on Justice!" and indulging in a great deal of worse name calling. When so much table pounding is going on, it is difficult for the average man to keep cool.

The simple facts were that a mediation board was at work trying to adjust the differences of viewpoint between strikers and employers. The strikers grew impatient and refused to wait on a decision of the board although the deliberations were only three days old. In defiance of their national officers, the local leaders called a strike and the result was what is known as an outlaw strike, that is, one without the sanction of anyone except the local unionists.

Probably few men in the Army will quarrel with what the War Department did. In the face of refusal of arbitration on the part of the strikers, troops were ordered to take over the plant. The prompt action will have a salutary effect on other prospective outlaw strikes.

If ever there was a time for calm, clear-headed judgment, this is the time. In spite of extremist views, bayonets will not build planes. What the bayonets actually did was to make it possible for rightminded workmen to build planes. If the majority of the workmen were not convinced that the few agitators in their midst were not sound in their position, the bayonets would have taken over an empty plant or one manned by sullen malcontents.

It is to be hoped that the government will see to it that mediation is fair and as rapid as circumstances permit; that decision will be implemented with force, if necessary; and that there be sufficient publicity to permit sound public opinion to marshal itself solidly behind the bayonets. It was not strikes which wrecked France, but national lack of unity.

In America, unity is desired. That means justice, enforced with bayonets, if necessary.

of efficiency, entered the bush league war in Spain (no bush league struggle for the Spaniards, of course) for actual battle practice and to test equipment, marched into Austria as the first formal invasion test (practically bloodless), occupied Sudetenland further perfecting the technique of invasion; raced through Poland in the first actual (bloody) game of the season. You know how the familiar story ran. It was no novice team which overran France. It was a team in mid-season form which swamped the fumbling French and the brave, unseasoned British.

Italy did the same. To vary the metaphor a bit for humor, Italy did primary work in Abyssinia, grade school work in Spain, high school work in Greece and seems now headed for some advanced work. Even if the Italians did flunk all their courses, the idea was Nazi sound.

Our Nipponese Nazis followed the familiar pattern through Manchukuo, greater China and Indo-China, now feel almost ready for a major game against a first class team.

Even Russia has had a certain amount of actual combat training—the war in Spain (the poor Spaniards "came between the fell incensed points of mighty opposites"), the border incidents with Japan and the crushing of tiny Finland.

These patterns have been too pat to have casually come about by accident. The world has witnessed a ruthless, cold and deliberate training plan for armed forces, one which being controlled, was matchless in its efficiency.

While the training plan may curdle the blood with horror, it nevertheless was, from the standpoint of self-interest among the nations involved, a most humane plan. Observe the beautiful logic of it. Germany determined upon war for Germany's own reasons. You may quarrel with that idea, but (from the German point of view) not with the way that nation went about it.

Actually Germany has achieved mid-season form (back to the athletic metaphor again) with a minimum of damage to the Germans. By showing a readiness to spend German blood at the points of contact with her enemies, she has shown economy of blood expenditure in the nation as a whole.

It now appears certain that nothing is going to stop the German team unless it meets with a similar ruthlessness on the part of the opposing teams.

Perhaps this is a thought worth remembering as the U. S. Army takes the field for maneuvers this summer. Vast as the maneuvers are, greatest in peacetime history, and vast as their importance is to the making of a defense force, they are, in the language of football, spring training—or at the most pre-season scrimmage.

At this stage of our defense effort, however, they are vital. Unless every enlisted man and officer enters them in deadly earnest as if they were actual war, we may take some early season lickings from inferior but better trained teams. We may achieve mid-season form only through a frightful cost in American blood, if it is our unhappy lot to face major seasoned teams in the opening games.



STRENGTHEN IT!

—Grover Page in Louisville Courier-Journal

## Scrimmage

It would be as much as his political life is worth for, let us say, the Secretary of War, Head Coach Marshall or Field Coach McNair to announce after the summer maneuvers that the Army is now in shape so far as play war can make it and the next stage of the training will be an actual invasion of some bush league country to give the Army primary combat training.

Perhaps you haven't thought about it, but consider the cases of our prospective opponents in the world's series.

Germany did what we are doing now, trained an Army until it reached a razor edge

## ANNOUNCEMENT

# Flag Contest Winners

Here are the answers to the Flag Contest questions, in case you're wondering where you slipped up. Winners are listed below. All material used in the contest was taken from "The Flag of the United States—Your Flag and Mine," by Col. H. S. Kerrick, by permission of the copyright owner, Mrs. Lena Clark Kerrick.

1. During battle at land forts or on the sea, the U. S. Flag is flown continuously day and night. Contrary to the general belief the U. S. Flag is not flown continuously, night and day, over the grave of Francis Scott Key, author of The Star-Spangled Banner, at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Fredericktown, Maryland, but is flown thereat only in the day time, except that it is taken down during a storm or inclement weather.

2. The first time the Stars and Stripes was used in offensive warfare by the Army was at the Battle of Brandywine, September 7, 1777.

3. The Stars and Stripes were not officially carried by troops in battle until the Mexican War, 1846-47. Regimental colors and standards were previously used.

4. Hon. Raymond Poincaré, for-

mer President of France, in interpreting the spirit of purpose of the United States, said:

"Have you ever noticed that the Star-Spangled Banner is the only flag in the wide world which does not dip before the head of a state, king or president? That is a little detail but it is significant. The flag of the United States is dipped in courtesy to another nation, but never to an individual. If the French colors saluted the American flag the flag of the United States would return the courtesy, but it would be in salute to the French nation. The symbol of the nation cannot salute even the President of the United States and cannot salute any other ruler of state. In that fact is the revelation of a principle which has made it possible for the United States to draw its citizenship from nearly every quarter of the world and remain a nation."

5. No. It was not until June 14, 1777 that the second Continental Congress passed a resolution establishing the Stars and Stripes as the National Flag and it was not until September 3, 1777 that this resolution was published.

6. No. The original Flag Law contained only thirty words as follows: "Resolved, That the Flag of the United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation."

7. (1) It contains no provision for representation in the design of the flag for additional states likely to be admitted into the Union from time to time. (2) It did not establish whether the stripes should be horizontal or perpendicular although horizontal stripes were evidently intended as used in the Striped Union Flag. (3) It did not prescribe the arrangement of the stars in the blue field. (4) It did not establish the proportions of the flag and the proportions of the union or canton of the flag. (5) It did not establish the shade of blue of the union or canton of the flag. (6) It did not establish the number of points of the stars in the blue field of the Union of the flag. (7) It did not establish the

proper manner of using, displaying and saluting the flag.

8. No. An act of the National Congress was passed January 13, 1794 as follows: "Be it resolved, That, from and after the first day of May, 1795, the Flag of the United States be fifteen stripes alternate red and white; and that the Union be fifteen stars, white, in a blue field."

9. Five states, Tennessee, Ohio, Louisiana, Indiana and Mississippi.

10. The Coast Guard or Customs Flag created by an act of Congress March 2, 1799 for a limited and distinct usage. This Flag contains sixteen perpendicular stripes alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the Coat of Arms of the United States surrounded by thirteen dark blue stars in a semi-circle on a white field.

11. Thirteen stripes. A Federal Law was approved April 4, 1818 providing in part "That from and after the fourth day of July next, the Flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union have twenty stars, white in a blue field."

12. The sixteen stripes represent the sixteen states of the United States on March 2, 1799 when this Flag was created.

## THE WINNERS

\$5.00

S. G. Talbott, Room 1032, Munitions Bldg., Washington, D. C.

\$3.00

Pvt. Emanuel M. Ginzler, Co. D, 54th QM, Camp Edwards, Mass.

\$2.00

Pvt. Calvert W. Bowman, DEM L CASC 1900, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif.

\$1.00

Ralph Vincent, F-70, Naches, Wash.

\$1.00

Pvt. Harold Griffith, Co. C, 164th Inf., Camp Claiborne, La.



## "The Dirtynecks Have Landed, and Have the Situation . . ."



LET'S HEAR no more about the Marines and their blooming landing parties. The Infantry has taken over that job now, just as they've taken over most of the others. At Falmouth, Mass., in what was called the first exercise of its kind ever staged in the U. S., the famous 16th Infantry invaded a strip of beach and "captured" it. They used specially constructed "Y" boats, called invasion barges, to turn the trick. Each of the craft carries 37 soldiers and a crew of two. A thousand troops took part in the exercise.

—Army Times-Acme Photo

## Regulars Run Things at Riley

FT. RILEY, Kans.—Sgt. Walter Hentz, chief of section at the classification office, Cavalry Replacement Training Center, can put his hand into the file drawer and pull out anything from a gardener to a certified public accountant.

Sgt. Hentz could locate any of the 5300 trainees at the Center for a special job within 30 minutes after the Selectee's arrival. All he has to do is transfer a trainee's civilian occupation into its military category, and there you are.

"Of course, it's simple," said the sergeant, who was graduated at Maryland State Teacher's college, "once it's gotten to this stage, but until it gets to this stage . . ."

The sergeant gave off with some vital training statistics. He specialized in sociology at college, and knows his graphs and curves.

### Ratio of 1 to 4

"There are 922 Regulars here, which means that one out of every five men is busy taking care of the other four. They come from every cavalry regiment in the country, except the 1st and 13th."

"What do they do?" asked a wide-eyed trainee.

"They run things! Trainees don't come in here and learn to ride a horse, drive a scout car, or shoot a machine-gun by themselves. There is one horsemanship instructor for every 25 trainees in the horse squadron, and one motors instructor for every 25 trainees in the mechanized. There are 63 experts in the weapons department."

"That isn't all. There are the men behind the scenes, in the headquarters troop—94 of them, who work in the plans and training office, the classification, personnel, public relations, recreation, and message offices. There's the military police."

"How do they all learn their jobs?"

### Pre-Army Training

"Horsemanship instructors went to the Cavalry School here, or attended equitation schools at their own regiments. Weapons men attended non-commissioned officers schools at their own post. Men on the headquarters staff obtained their training at army schools or in civilian life."

The great majority of noncoms here are platoon sergeants and corporals. They are responsible for drill, discipline, and care of barracks.

"But to me," said Sergeant Hentz, "they have a more important job than that. They're like the steel framework in a building—the trainees being that building. They're

good-will ambassadors between the Regular army and the citizen-soldiers.

"The average noncom has six to nine years of service, with the equivalent of two years of college education. Forty-five per cent of them are married . . ."

### Patriotic Parents Offer Second Minor Son

MOFFETT FIELD, Calif.—Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Grant, of Monahans, Tex., have what the Army might consider the "ideal attitude" when it comes to helping the National Defense program along.

Their son, Samuel, not quite 21 years old, applied for enlistment earlier this month, and the usual form asking the consent of a minor's parents was sent to his folks at Monahans. The form sets forth that the boy is seeking to join the Army, gives his answers to several questions, and asks confirmation on them.

From the Grants, at Monahans came the reply in regard to his statements: "Correct." Appended was the notation: "Have another one big as he is you can have, too."

His enlistment accepted, Samuel is at Moffett Field, assigned to the 1st Weather Squadron. His brother has not been heard from. Not yet.

The phone rang. Sergeant Hentz picked up the receiver. "A house painter? I've got a dozen of them!"

## Army to Fence And Light All 'Critical' Areas

Enough 10-foot non-climbable fence to stretch in an unbroken link from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and a sufficient number of floodlights to erect 59 in every mile of that fence, will be required in a \$2,882,400 project approved by the War Department this week for the fencing and lighting of "critical" areas at 95 posts and camps in all parts of the country.

Areas designated as "critical" contain either buildings housing vital supplies, including ammunition and other ordnance materiel, fuel, stores, etc., or dumps, where the materials are not under cover.

The fencing to be used in the project is 7 feet high of steel chain link type construction which makes it non-climbable. To make it more difficult for potential prowlers, three strands of barbed wire are provided atop the fence. It is estimated that 1,500,000 feet of the fence will be needed in the project. Also needed to aid in safeguarding the areas included in the project are 5,167 powerful floodlights, costing approximately \$100 apiece.

All corps areas are affected by the order.

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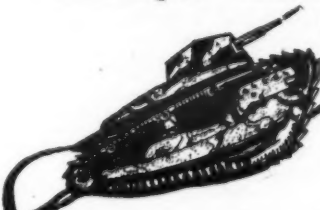
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## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 1)

Figure, First Lt. John R., from Tulare, Calif., to Mather Field, Calif.

### CAVALRY.

Bluff, Capt. Mayer H., from Tucson, Ariz., to Washington.

Johnson, Lt. Col. Harry W., from Denver, Colo., to Fort Meade, S. Dak.

West, Col. Harry A., from Fort Clark, Tex., to New York.

Blackland, Maj. Daniel P., from Philippine Department to Fort Knox, Ky.

Swell, Maj. Martin A., from Fort Slocum, N. Y., to Arlington Cantonment, Va.

Wingler, Capt. Loren B., from Fort Riley, Kans., to Augusta, Ga.

Wallack, First Lt. Marshall, from Camp Lockett, Calif., to Fort Myer, Va.

### CHAPLAIN CORPS.

McMeyer, First Lt. Edward H., from Fort Jackson to Fort Sill.

McWilliams, Lt. Col. John, from Fort Benning to Columbia, S. C.

Metzger, Capt. Elvin H., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Fort Knox, Ky.

Johnson, First Lt. John R., from Indian Gap, Pa., to Fort Eustis.

Johnson, First Lt. Gordon C., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort Knox.

Ellen, Maj. Erick E., from Fort Knox, Ky., to Pine Camp, N. Y.

Katlmann, First Lt. Howard H., from Camp Stewart, Ga., to Rochester, N. Y.

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

Wells, Maj. Charles S., from Fort Bliss, Ariz., to Brownwood.

Waggoner, Col. Edward, from San Antonio, Tex., to Washington.

Wendland, Maj. Morton A., from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Washington.

### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Smith, Lt. Col. Carl J., from Albany, N. Y., to Fort Hancock, N. J.

Madison, First Lt. William F., from Fort Eustis to Fort Adams, R. I.

Gunn, Maj. Clem O., from Camp Davis, N. C., to Fort Monroe, Va.

Lambert, Capt. Kenneth B., from Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., to Washington.

McCain, Lt. Col. Joseph D., from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Hawaiian Department.

Andrus, Col. Malcolm P., from Syracuse, N. Y., to Wilmington, Del.

Seyburn, First Lt. Edward R., from Washington to St. Augustine, Fla.

### DENTAL CORPS.

Reed, First Lt. James W., from Langley Field to Tallahassee, Fla.

### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Cox, First Lt. George W., from Fort Belvoir, Va., to Galveston, Tex.

Cox, Maj. Joseph W., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington.

Bagby, Capt. Carroll K., from Fort Benning to Camp Livingston, La.

Adams, First Lt. Ernest C., from Fort

(Continued on Page 14)

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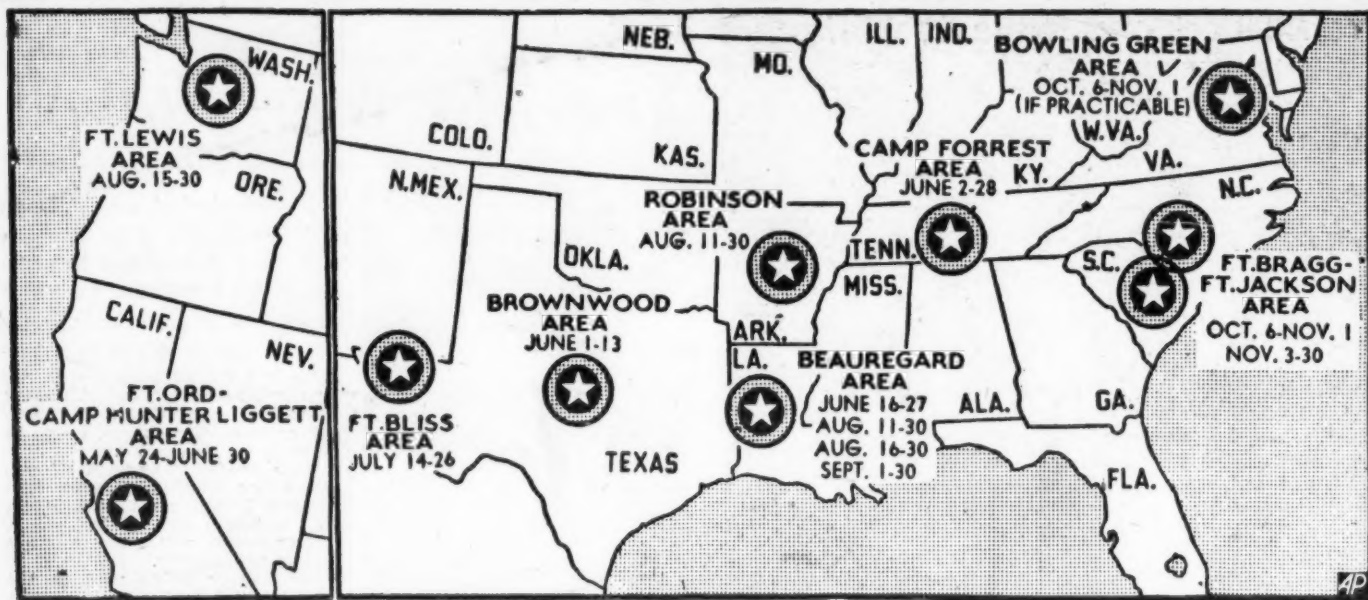
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## Let's Get This Unscrambled Right Now...

IT'S SUCH a big Army and everybody's fighting in so many places at different times that we thought the situation ought to be cleared up. The maneuver areas are shown on the map, and the dates during which the war games will take place. Here are the units participating at various times:

**FORT LEWIS AREA:**  
Aug. 15 to 30—3rd, 7th, 40th and 41st Divisions, plus GHQ tank battalions and units of GHQ Air Force.

**FORT ORD AREA:**  
May 24 to June 30—3rd, 7th, 41st Divisions with 3rd Army Corps units.

**FORT BLISS AREA:**  
July 14 to 26—1st Cavalry Division and 56th Cavalry Brigade.

**BROWNWOOD AREA:**  
June 1 to 13—2nd, 36th and 45th Divisions.

**ROBINSON AREA:**  
Aug. 11 to 30—27th, 33rd and 35th Divisions with one GHQ armored division and GHQ tank battalions.

**BEAUREGARD AREA:**  
June 16 to 27—32nd Division.  
Aug. 11 to 30—4th, 31st and 43rd Divisions.  
Aug. 16 to 30—32nd, 34th, 37th

and 38th Divisions pitted against 2nd, 36th and 45th Divisions, with a GHQ armored division and GHQ tank battalions.

Sept. 1 to 30—5th, 6th, 27th, 33rd, 35th and the 2nd Cavalry Division maneuvering against the 4th, 21st, 43rd, 32nd, 34th, 37th, 38th, 2nd, 36th, and 1st Cavalry Divisions. Tank battalions, GHQ Air Force units and the 501st Parachute Battalion will also take part.

**CAMP FORREST AREA:**  
June 2 to 28—5th and 27th Divisions, 2nd Armored Division, GHQ tank battalions and either the 30th or 6th Division.

**BOWLING GREEN AREA:**  
Oct. 6 to Nov. 1—1st and 26th Divisions.

**BRAGG & JACKSON AREA:**  
Oct. 6 to Nov. 1—8th, 9th, 28th, 29th Divisions, plus the 30th and 44th Divisions if they are still in federal service.

Nov. 3 to 30—1st, 8th, 9th, 28th and 29th Divisions maneuvering against the 4th, 43rd and possibly the 31st Division, plus 1st and 2nd Divisions of the 1st Armored Corps, with tank battalion, GHQ Air Force units and the 501st Parachute Battalion.  
And then it'll be almost Christmas.

## Bragg Chauffeur Test To Be Tried at Knox

FT. BRAGG, N. C.—A decision which may eventually reverberate throughout the U. S. Army was reached in Ft. Bragg's Field Artillery Replacement Training Center over the week-end.

In a conference between three Generals—Brig. Gen. H. L. Twaddle, Assistant Chief of Staff, Washington, D. C.; Brig. Gen. Jack W. Heard, commanding the Armored Force Replacement Training Center at Ft. Knox, Ky., and Brig. Gen. Gustav H. Franke, commanding the FA Replacement Training Center—agreement was reached to enlarge upon the New Army Drivers' Test which has hitherto operated in the center on an experimental basis (Army Times, May 10).

As a result of this decision, the test will be moved to Ft. Knox, Ky., sometime next week.

Most impressive to the visiting Generals was the manner in which the test obtained information concerning soldiers' "night vision" and their "speed of reaction." The Generals believed these data would eventually help solve many Army personnel problems other than the appointment of motor vehicle operators.

## Gen. Pershing Dines by Proxy

General John J. Pershing, in Washington, "attended" the 55th Reunion of the U. S. Military Academy Class of 1886 at 7 o'clock, June 10, at West Point by means of a special communications system being set up by the Army Signal Corps.

A loud speaker was installed in the blue room of the West Point officers' mess where the dinner was held, and General Pershing talked to members of the class. They in turn conveyed their greetings to the former A.E.F. commander. An additional loudspeaker outside the West Point dining hall was installed.

Members of the class who attended the dinner were: Maj. Gens. M. H. Barnum; G. B. Duncan; W. H. Hay; E. M. Lewis; C. H. Martin; P. E. Traub; and Frank McIntyre.

Brig. Gens. A. D. Andrews; A. Johnson; C. C. Wolcott; T. H. Rees; and Colonel E. B. Wright.

## Negro Architect, Contractors For Tuskegee Air Base

The War Department announced today contracts, approved by the Office of Production Management, for the construction of an air base at Tuskegee, Ala., to McKissack & McKissack, of Nashville, Tenn., for construction, and Hilyard R. Robinson, Washington, D. C., architect, all Negroes.

The test has been at Bragg since early in April. In this time, it has examined more than 4,000 trainees. Already, valuable new scientific findings have been brought forth. As an example, comparative results from testing several hundred Negroes have indicated that they possess a distinct visual superiority in the Army's night time operations.

Furthermore, indication has come forward that the night vision of all military personnel may be improved by a special "sugar drink" taken prior to night time maneuvers.

Also, as regards racial differences, evidence is seen that whites possess superiority over Negroes in the "reaction speed" which many military operations require.

The decision taken by the Generals to expand this test in the Army includes these points:

1. A permanent Drivers' Test Staff will be created at Bragg to carry these examinations to the various Army posts.

2. Supervision of the tests will remain in the hands of the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, whose operating Executives for the Army have been Dr. H. DeSilva and Phillip Robinson, psychologists of the Driver Research Center of Yale University.

3. Personnel of the Drivers' Test Staff will be directed by First Lt. Bayles G. Householder, who during April was the Army's representative at a school for Motor Vehicle Examiners conducted in Charleston, S. C.

4. Staff members will include road testers and machine operators to handle the indoor psychological apparatus. These men will be Selectees drawn from the training center.

## Contest Winner Spends Dough To Buy Squadroom Radio

FORT NIAGARA, N. Y.—The Fort Niagara Drum, post newspaper, announced today the winner of its prize essay contest to be 26-year-old Charles B. Perry, who entered the service at Rochester and is now stationed with the Quartermaster Commissary Sales Office here.

Private Perry minced no words. Judges picked his story as being the most typical of the feelings of young men in the service. Wrote Perry:

"No one can fake a democratic or congenial personality in the Army. If one doesn't like people, he cannot long convince soldiers that he does. They live with him daily and no one can fool all of the soldiers all of the time."

A highlight in the 250-word essay came near the close:

"I know a poor boy with a good good mind who left school early to help support his family and help put a brother through college. I know another who is bettering himself in

## Kitchen Force Surrenders to Ma's Spaghetti

FT. RILEY, Kans. — Pvt. Tony Prince, Jr., Selectee, at the Cavalry Replacement Training Center, wasn't exactly homesick, but the standardized Army chow was getting him down. Tony, like a great many other persons, likes Italian spaghetti, especially the kind his mother made.

So, accompanied by her son Danny, Mrs. Prince drove from Columbus, Ohio, a distance of 1000 miles, in order to prepare a huge spaghetti dinner.

When she arrived at the garrison, Lt. M. C. Ford arranged the use of the kitchen in the officers' mess. Mrs. Prince, dressed in the garb of an Army cook, prepared the feast for Tony and several of his buddies of Troop C, 4th Squadron.

Mrs. Prince departed for Columbus the following day. The Prince family operates a restaurant featuring—you guessed it—spaghetti!

## Abilene Citizens Aid In Morale Program

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Benevolent citizens of nearby Abilene have launched a drive for \$4500 as local participation in the outfitting of the two new recreation halls in Abilene. The drive is part of the nation-wide campaign by the USO.

Another contribution by Abilenians is the organizing of semi-weekly "convalescent convoys" to take sick soldiers for evening spins in the country. Citizens drive out to camp in their cars and pick up convalescents at the station hospital.

## Steeplejack, 60, Gets Scott Out of a Jam

SCOTT FIELD, Ill.—This post was back in the good graces of patriotic societies this week following the feat of a 60-year-old Belleville steeplejack now employed as a painter on a Scott Field WPA project.

For two days no flag flew at the top of the tall steel pole in front of the post headquarters building. Of all places, interested soldiers agreed, the U. S. flag certainly should fly over Army posts. So a Quartermaster private, Carl Sontag, former power company lineman, volunteered

to shinny up the slick pole. But Sontag had been away from his pole climbing too long, and his arms grew tired before he reached the top.

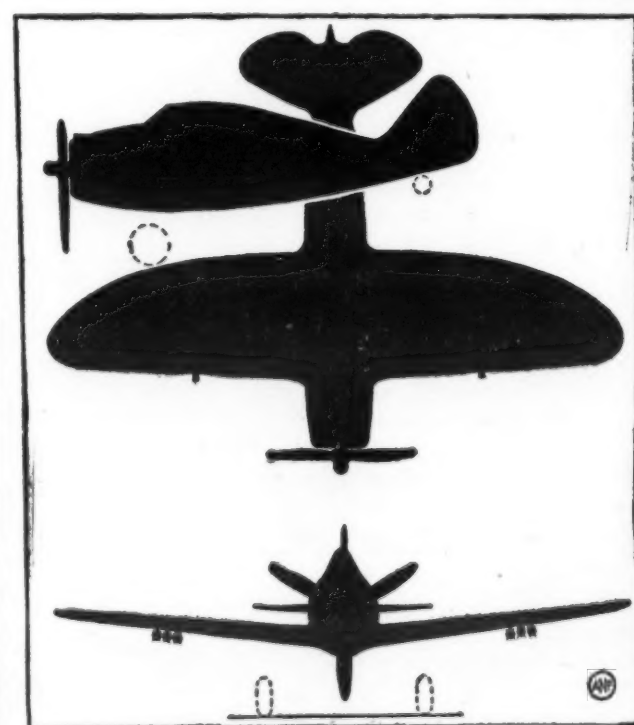
Then Louis Ackerman, who once had been a steeplejack, stepped forward. He quickly fashioned a walking bosun's chair and swarmed up the pole all the way to the top—75 feet.

So the flag flies again over Scott Field for all to see.

## HOW TO TELL

## The Army's Planes

The Lancer



The American aircraft industry's ability to produce every type of aircraft needed for defense is illustrated by the Republic Lancer. The Army has designated it the YP-43 and has ordered it in large numbers.

A high-altitude fighter, the Lancer is designed to attack bombers at heights above 25,000 feet, and has a supercharged engine with a secret Republic installation said to give it unexcelled efficiency in the stratosphere.

The Lancer is one of the few modern Army fighters with an air-cooled engine. It has a three-bladed prop, a "chubby" build, and low wings.



## Ordinance Men Honored In Air Program

Over a nation-wide hookup, broadcast from the Auditorium of the Army War College, Washington, D. C., a program marking Army Arsenal Day informed the public of the work of the Ordnance Department, Tuesday night.

Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, introduced by Maj. Gen. Charles M. Wesson, Chief of Ordnance, addressed the arsenal workers and paid tribute to their skill and industry.

The commanding generals of the six manufacturing arsenals of the Ordnance Department also took part in the program, reporting to General Wesson from various parts of the country. They were: Brigadier General G. H. Stewart, Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass.; W. P. Boatwright, Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia; E. M. Shinkle, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.; R. W. Case, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass.; A. G. Gillespie, Watervliet Arsenal, Watervliet, N. Y.; and N. F. Ramsey, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.

Music, furnished by the Army Band, included the introduction of Irving Berlin's newest song, "Arms for the Love of America."

### Served in 1861

On Aug. 18, 1861, the Council Bluffs Guards, now Company L, 168th Infantry, were mustered into service at Camp Kirkwood near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and mustered out of service at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.



## AT CHANUTE

# Armida Wows 'Em

HOLLYWOOD Frolics, second in a series of stage shows sponsored by the Chicago Herald-American, played to a packed house at Chanut Field, Ill. Best reason for that was Armida, Latin-American dancer and screen actress. In the picture below she gives out with a sample for the benefit of Staff Sgt. F. Hubert and Staff Sgt. R. L. Smith of the operations office. Cpl. W. H. Northrup and Staff Sgts. L. E. Watson and W. M. Boyd put Chorine Claire Mangen on top of a plane and then took the ladder away. This wasn't part of the show.

—Air Corps Photos



## Rolling Armies Improve The Old Swimming Hole

New mobile units that provide baths, physical examinations and new sets of clothing for fifty soldiers an hour, are being tested during the current war maneuvers, according to the War Department.

Developed by the QM for use only when the usual facilities for bathing and changing clothes are not available, the sterilization and bath equipment comprises a trailer and four tents.

Most important part of the new unit is the trailer equipped with a boiler to provide warm water for shower baths and steam to sterilize the clothes the soldiers take off and leave behind. The four tents are set up near the trailer and used for undressing, physical examination, salvaging soiled clothes and providing clean, new clothes and space in which soldiers can put them on.

In the process of being made spic and span the soldier steps into the first tent to undress. His clothing is sterilized in a special chamber in the trailer and then sent to a salvage tent. There it is examined and articles found to be no longer serviceable are scrapped. Serviceable articles are then sent to the nearest Army laundry for washing and such repair as may be necessary.

After undressing, the soldier moves on to the trailer where he and eleven

others can take shower baths at the same time. To eliminate the temptation to loiter in the bath, a definite schedule has been worked out whereby a thorough cleaning can be accomplished in the quickest possible time.

First there comes a brief shower of warm water, and then a period for soaping. Next comes rinsing with warm and cold water and finally a time for rugged toweling.

From the trailer the freshly bathed soldier moves into an adjoining tent where he receives a physical examination. In the fourth tent the soldier receives a complete set of clean clothing to put on and he steps out again ready for another term of service in the field.

In the present Army maneuvers all mobile units are getting thorough workouts under actual field conditions.



## Mail Addressed Through APO Carried at Domestic Rates

With the wider distribution of military personnel, especially through the new Atlantic bases, the problem of incorrectly addressed mail is assuming major proportions. Once

more the public is reminded that mail properly addressed through Army Post Offices is carried at domestic postage rates.

### Candidate Wants To Try Plane Out

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—Army officers at Randolph Field recently found a potential Flying Cadet who "just couldn't wait" to get in the air.

A Texas youth of 22 years was summoned to the Air Training School to undergo a scholastic examination for entrance as a Flying Cadet in the Air Corps.

After spending the day answering questions in history, mathematics and English, the pilot-to-be was asked to return home and await notification on his grade.

An hour later, mechanics noticed a stranger, clad in blue slacks and white shirt, striding determinedly toward a training airplane.

When they intercepted him, he told them he "figured on taking a spin in one of those things. I've never been up before."

The mechanics patiently explained Army regulations to him and also pointed out the skill necessary in piloting an Army plane.

Disappointed but enlightened, the youth left the field, but promised "I'll be back. Just you wait and see."

Air Corps officers agreed that if the youth has as much education as courage, he might "make the grade" and become a Flying Cadet.

But, unless mail for troops of the Army stationed in the Atlantic bases is properly addressed, it will be placed in the international mails, not only requiring extra postage, but also subject to British censorship.

Mail for Army personnel should be addressed clearly, giving the grade and full name, including the middle name spelled out. If the man's serial number is known, it should be included. The letter or number of the company or other similar organization of which the soldier is a member, should also be part of the address.

Next should come the designation of the regiment or separate battalion, if any, to which the company belongs. Finally, the Army Post Office number and the base in which it is located should be given.

### Engineers Topple Own Bridge Building Record

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark. — Members of Company B, 110th Engineers, last week smashed their old record of two hours and thirty-five minutes when they constructed a 72-foot bridge in two hours and one minute. The previous record was established last February.

Under direction of Lt. Philip M. Stark, the soldiers erected a 10-ton capacity portable steel span across a ravine south of the regimental area.

The name and address of the sender of the letter should be written on the face of the envelope, in the upper left corner. Space should be allowed to the left of the address for notations in case it is not possible to deliver the mail at the address given.

Numerical designations for Army Post Offices (APO) at the bases are as follows:

BASE	APO NO.
Newfoundland .....	801
Bermuda .....	802
Trinidad .....	803
Jamaica .....	804
Saint Lucia .....	805
Antigua .....	806
British Guiana .....	807
Bahamas .....	808

## I'm a Stranger Here Myself

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—During the recent VIII Corps field exercises near Coleman, Tex., one Sgt. Dick Johnson was hunting for divisional headquarters. It was a dark, miserable night, made worse by a driving rain. Presently the sergeant came upon two men huddled in a temporary shelter.

"Say," Sergeant Johnson demanded, coming right to the point, soldier fashion, "where in th' hell is division headquarters?"

The strangers replied dispiritedly that they, too, were looking for it. So all three started off together.

As they moved along, the sergeant's flashlight chanced to flicker for an instant on the faces of his companions. He discovered that they were Lt. Gen. Walter Krueger, commander of the Third Army, and his aide.

# For Your Folks Back Home

Copies of Army Times, telling all about the Army, will be welcomed by the folks back home, whether mailed by you each week, or sent direct by us for the next six months or one year. The rates: Six months, \$1.00; One Year, \$2.00 postpaid. Coupon below.

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# Indian Scouts Still Serve Army in Arizona

## Ft. Huachuca Has Them Working With 25th Infantry . . .

When Geronimo led his marauding Apaches against settlers in southern Arizona, the Army established a ring of forts around the territory and eventually throttled the uprising. Fort Huachuca was one of these links in the steel circle and it is the only one existing today.

Helping the troops in those early days were bands of friendly Indians who served as scouts. They were invaluable. It was their country and they knew it well. They could track an unshod horse over rimrock and sand. Every dead campfire told them a story. A broken twig, a rolled stream were open books.

Arizona, to a great extent, is still a wild country and it's still Indian country, and for that reason the U. S. Army has preserved a single band of scouts to help it fight if the time ever comes.

The scouts stationed here enjoy the full ratings and benefits of the soldier. They are led by Sergeant Reilly, the man with the horse in the picture at top of this page. While their official duties do not require them to wear Indian regalia, they put on the warpaint



and feathers for post ceremonies.

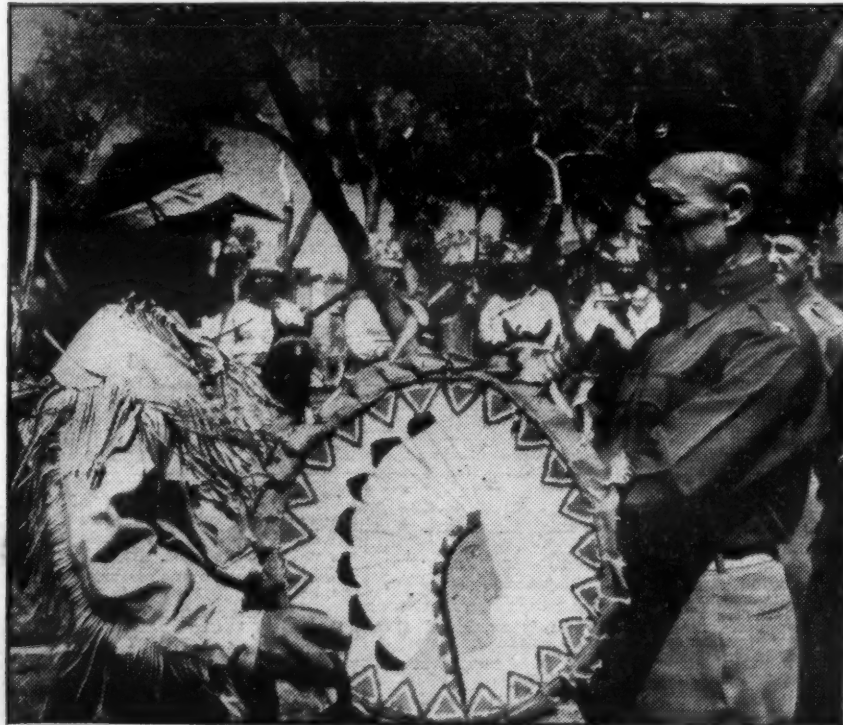
The occasion in this instance

was the presentation of a shield and spear as a token of appreciation for the scouts' valuable services.

Col. Lee M. Davis, 25th Infantry commander, is giving it to Ser-

geant Reilly in the picture below left. Some of the scouts are shown at the right.

—Pix by Charles W. Herbert



## Flyers Converge On Lawson Field

FORT BENNING, Ga.—Lawson Field was host to guests from several states Saturday as tactical units of the Air Corps used the field as a base for summer maneuvers.

Two high-ranking officers, Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, commanding general of the Third Air Force from MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla., and Brig. Gen. Louis H. Brereton, commanding general of the Savannah Air Base, Savannah, Ga., arrived Friday.

Planes ranged in size from the four-engine "Flying Fortress" bomber to the tiny P-39 and P-40 pursuit planes.

Squadrons on the field were the 39th and 31st Pursuit Squadrons from Selfridge Field, Mich.; the 106th Observation Squadron from Birmingham, Ala.; 118th Observation Squadron from Jacksonville, Fla., and the 27th and 3rd Bombardment Groups (light) from Savannah.

Some of the squadrons took part in maneuvers conducted by the 4th Division while others carried out separate missions with Lawson Field as their base.

## Fort Huachuca Doughboys Stage Their Maneuvers in Arizona

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—While divisions and Army corps maneuvered in various parts of the nation, the 25th and the 368th Infantry, engaged in their own mock warfare on this post.

The 25th Infantry, less the second battalion which has already proceeded to the scene of the Louisiana war games, spent the greater part of the week in the field, hardening, preparing, and practicing for ultimate maneuvers as a part of the larger armies which they join in July.

The 368th Infantry, entering into the last phase of its thirteen-weeks training program, has taken its first baptism of imaginary war as a regiment. A two-day overnight maneuver, with a night problem, from shoes to "tin" hat were employed.

Though 90 per cent of the 4500 soldiers involved have had less than six months training, a high degree of efficiency was apparent, and a month's additional training with all ordnance available would prepare these regiments for any emergency.

Further phases of mock warfare will be carried out in the week fol-

lowing, with longer periods of strictly field conditions prevailing.

The 25th Infantry is commanded by Col. Lee D. Davis, who is also Post Commander, and the 368th Infantry is led by Col. Carl F. McKinney.

## Air Corps Board Moved to Elgin

Transfer of the Air Corps Board from Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Ala., to Eglin Field, Valparaiso, Fla., and the redesignation of the Air Corps Specialized Flying School at Eglin Field as the Air Corps Proving Ground, were announced this week by the War Department.

The Air Corps Board is composed of from five to eight officers. Its purpose is to consider such AC subjects as may be referred by the Chief of the Air Corps, and to originate and submit to the Chief of the Air Corps recommendations looking to the improvement of the Air Corps.

## Imagination

ORLANDO, Fla.—Pvt. Russell Sanders of the Air Base recruit detachment here was walking by the guardhouse the other day. Hearing some prisoners singing the blues, he wisecracked: "If they ever get me in there I'm going to get some steel termites to eat those bars away."

Sanders hails from Columbus, Ga.

## New Guest House Opens at Knox

FT. KNOX, Ky.—Opening of a guest house to provide accommodations for immediate families of soldiers assigned to the 1st Armored Division, was announced this week by Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, division commander.

The guest house will serve as a hotel in accommodating families wishing to visit sons and brothers at this post.

Capacity is 42 persons, with facilities for an overflow of about 17 at the old guest house nearby. Rates are 50 cents a person for overnight or \$3 a week.

## Bet They Savvy 'Fall in for Chow'

—FT. SLOCUM, N. Y.—The drill sergeant giving basic training here had a problem on his hands with the arrival of a new group of 28 Selectees. He was giving face commands and they were being obeyed by 25 men. Always there were three who stood fast and did not move until the others had turned in the proper direction. Only then did the trio execute the command.

Exasperated, the sergeant asked for names. The slow-moving Trainees turned out to be Pvs. Joseph Calola, Angelo Anelli and Vincent Vecchio.

"All right," said the sergeant, "front and center!" Again the trio stood fast.

Just about ready to explode, the non-com pleaded.

"Say, don't you guys understand English?"

As a matter of fact the men didn't, and so an Italian-speaking soldier was called in, and the drill field now echoes with double commands:

"Manoritto!"—"Right Face!" "Manomanca!"—"Left Face!" Truly, this is America!



# Dixie Men Build Town, Practice Street-Fighting

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Army men got hold of a spanking new idea here last week and did it up brown.

A fleet of trucks was sent out to junkyards in camp and the crews salvaged all the scrap lumber they could find. It was brought back to camp and soldier-carpenters built a village street.

They painted the fronts of stores to simulate glass and stacked canned goods. There was a potted palm in the window of the "town" cafe. A baldheaded man, painted on the barber shop window, got a shave and massage all through the fighting that ensued. Firm names in the block complimented Dixie Division officers.

## It's Major De Pre's Idea

The village was the original idea of Maj. O. De Pre, 167th Infantry and assistant plans and training officer to Lt. Col. J. L. Peterson, 31st Division G-3. The idea had the hearty approval of Maj. Gen. John C. Persons, commanding the Dixie Division. The town was built to meet the need for a practice village where soldiers could study the problems and technique of capturing and defending an urban area.

Civilians were called in to populate the town and add reality. One battalion practiced at a time, halved into attacking and defending combat teams.

As the attack opened, citizens dashed madly around corners to escape the sham rifle and machine gun fire. A truck of machine guns rolled up and joined in the simulated firing, supporting infantrymen advanced with fixed bayonets, falling into firing position.

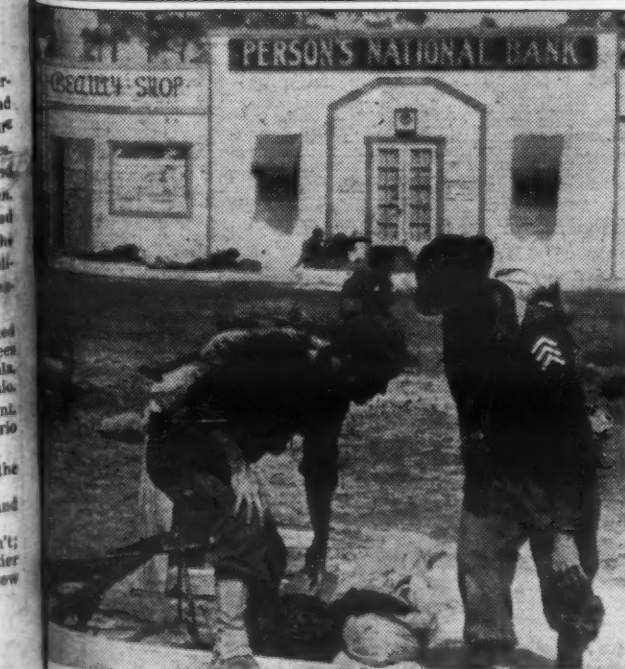
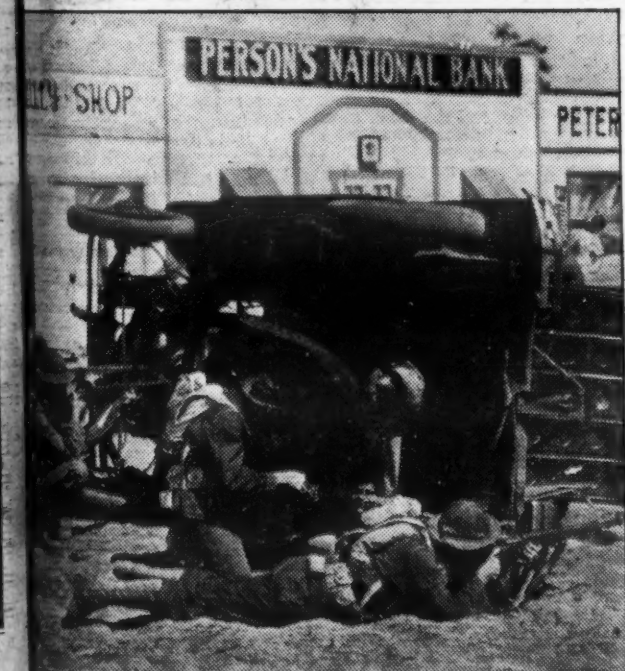
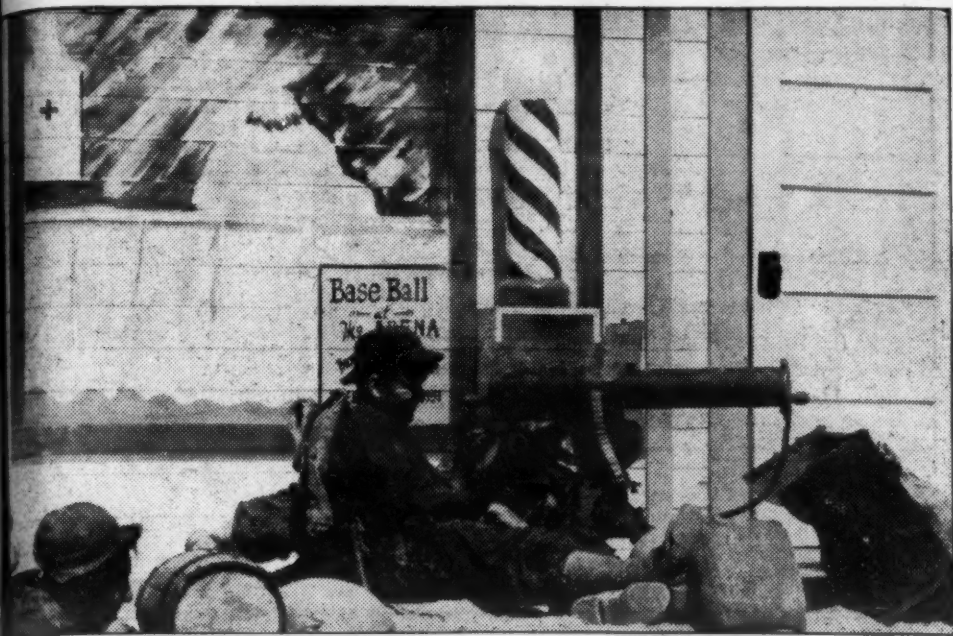
## Entire Division Will Practice

These pictures were taken at the height of the "battle". At top a machine gunner lies behind sandbags and waits for the next head to pop up. (The imperturbable bald-headed man can be seen in the barber shop window.) The junked car was overturned in the street and riflemen used it as a barricade. Another machine gun emplacement is being set up by the sergeant and trooper at lower left, while the general scene below shows the realism achieved in the mimic fight.

A battalion of the 124th Infantry, pictured here, initiated the new training feature. The entire division will work out this phase of training within the next few weeks, getting set for the big 3rd Army maneuvers in the Beauregard area this fall.

## Preview

This is a set, the houses are props, but it could be any village in America.





## Troops Take L.A., Sell Plenty Tickets



MAYOR Fletcher Bowron, confronted with fixed bayonets, couldn't see anything else to do but hand over the keys to the city when 7th Division troopers invaded Los Angeles. Capt. Philip D. Brant accepted the key and said it would help invader-invadee relations if 4000 tickets were sold for "The Wizard of Oz." The show, an all-soldier musical comedy first staged at Fort Ord, and the first of its kind since World War days, is to be performed in the Hollywood Bowl.

—Army Times-Acme Photo

## Stalwart Service Stallions Sire Sound, Streamlined Steeds

The modern Army horse is being streamlined by breeding to keep pace with the mechanization of the military forces, a War Department report revealed this week.

Old Dobbin is gone forever from cavalry and artillery circles because the Army no longer accepts the heavy, plodding type of draft horse for this kind of work. But in his place is a smaller, faster more active mount that is being developed by a special breeding plan from thoroughbred stock.

Despite increased emphasis on mechanized units, the QM Remount Service reported, the horse continues to play an important part in military campaigns.

In rough terrain, where mechanized units would be stalled, the horse cavalry and artillery combat units represent the most flexible mobile battle fire power.

Ordinarily the Army rarely buys more than 2000 horses each year in peacetime, but during the last year of emergency defense preparations the procurement program was stepped up to buy 23,808 animals at a cost of \$3,953,362. These animals included 18,596 riding horses, 1186 draft horses and 4026 pack mules. To complete the present procurement program, the Army Remount Service will have to buy 3889 more riding horses, 134 draft horses and 70 pack

mules in the near future. Many of these new mounts will be absorbed by the 1st Cavalry Division at Ft. Bliss, Tex., and the 2nd Cav. Division at Ft. Riley, Kan.

The Army Remount Service no longer issues raw, untrained mounts to military units. After it is purchased for the Army, the prospective mount is thoroughly trained. When the Quartermaster Remount Division releases the animal it is ready for field action.

About 95 per cent of the stallions are thoroughbreds. The Army owns some of the best thoroughbred blood in existence. At one time or another the Remount Service has owned and bred Army horses from such stock as Sir Barton, winner of turfdom's triple crown: the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness, and the Belmont Futurity.

Behave Yourself, another Derby winner, was the sire of many Army horses, as were Pillory, winner of the Preakness and Belmont; Ironsides and By Himself, both sons of Man O'War, and many other such famed racetrack stars.

These horses improve the breed of Army horses as racing requires courage, good disposition, endurance and speed, all of which are necessary qualities in an Army horse.

## Medieval Arms Loaned For Dix Club Exhibit

FT. DIX, N. J.—Enlisted men who spend their leisure hours in the new Service Club here will pass their time in appropriate surroundings. Through arrangements made by Maj. Joseph C. Donoghue, morale officer, a display of military objects, lent by the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, has been installed on the walls of the club.

A suit of armor, swords, posters of the last World War and illustrations of medieval arms were placed on the walls of the large balcony which runs around the lounge of the new club, which will be opened in the near future. The balcony serves as the reading, writing and card room.

Leonard Heinrichs, armorer of the Metropolitan Museum, assisted by Harvey Murton, supervised the installation of the display.

Prominent in the display is a suit of armor in the German style of the 15th Century which stands over the entrance to the lounge. Behind it is a panoply of halberds and on each side is a group of three medieval swords.

Uncle Sam's soldier of 1941 will probably get a great deal of comfort

in comparing his light uniform with the heavy armor with which German counterpart of 1441 had contend. Today's cavalry would probably be equally as hard if they could compare the armor of the modern and 15th Century. Rowels of olden times, detailed illustrations in the Service Club are any criterion, must have caused the warriors' horses anguish when applied in the of battle.

To those who remember the posters on walls of the club will be familiar. They bear the slogan "Teamwork Builds Ships," "Today We Win" and "Your Work Wins Victory."

Objects in the display were loaned by Major Donoghue in a three-day conference a month ago with Stephen U. Grancsay, curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and an armor section of the Metropolitan Museum. The museum still holds the objects, but has lent them to Ft. Dix indefinitely.

Curtains for the club, a ping-pong table and a board will be provided by a committee of women from Ridgewood vicinity.

## New Air Defense Problems Evolved

CAMP STEWART, Ga.—A new and advanced phase of antiaircraft training was started at the Camp Stewart firing center when the 213th CA Regiment began work in detection of hostile planes.

Hundreds of soldiers spread out over the huge camp area in small groups of three and four to form observation and detector posts designed to act as sentinels for the regiment's antiaircraft batteries, also deployed over the range in a theoretical defense of a sector.

Approximately 100 miles of wire was laid by communications units to effect the proper contact between the guard posts and the batteries and command post of the regiment.

## Engineers Always Find Easiest Way

During the current maneuvers Engineer outfit had orders to build a bridge across a river. It was a task, and in the foggy dawn early morning they were still at work.

A doughboy shave-tail happened along and was fascinated to see detail of men heaving on a log whose other end was lost in the "What are you men doing?" asked.

A hairy and harassed sergeant looked him over with patient silence. "It's this way, sir," he replied. "The blankety-dashed quartermaster didn't issue us enough material stretch a bridge all the way across the river. So we're just pulling banks closer together. Heave, heave!"

## Soldados Gesprechen Beaucoup Languages

CAMP HAAN, Calif.—If Camp Haan officers ever have to have an Arabic or Gaelic letter translated in a hurry, they won't have to look beyond the bounds of the camp area. A survey taken recently of men speaking, reading or writing foreign languages disclosed that two men in camp speak or read Arabic or Gaelic.

Approximately 500 men of Camp Haan are acquainted with 33 foreign languages, several of the men being familiar with two or more besides English.

One soldier, Pfc. Zachariah Meltzer of the 65th CA (AA), speaks, reads and writes fluently Arabic, Hebrew, German and French. Pvt. A. Guzzo, 216th CA (AA) can converse in Italian, Spanish, Mexican or Portuguese.

Staff Sgt. Charles J. Ray of the 65th CA (AA) knows Italian, French and Spanish and Pfc. Steve E. Shaffer of the 65th CA (AA) is familiar with Filipino, Polish and Slavic.

Among the multilingual soldiers are four who speak Croatian, three Ukrainian; six were found to be conversant in Japanese and two in Chinese. One of the men speaks Romanian, a language used only in the eastern Swiss Alps.

## Guest Houses Now Open For Ft. Bragg Visitors

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—Two guest houses for the exclusive use of enlisted men's friends and relatives are now open at Ft. Bragg. One located in the Civic Center of Post and the other in the 1st Division.

There are twenty-seven rooms in each, available at 50¢ a night, but for no longer than consecutive nights except in emergency cases. This enables a number of parents and relatives visiting soldiers here to enjoy stay comfortably and conveniently.

Each guest house is operated under the supervision of Army messes assigned here, and each of these ladies has her own private living room, but all others sleep at the guest house entertainers in the reception lounge.

Run by the Government as a profit making venture, all received is used for operating expenses. Bed sheets are changed and a maid keeps the place sparkling and span. The fresh-cut flowers and modernistic chromolium leather furniture complete a picture which every soldier is proud to show to his parents, other relatives and friends.

## Bits of Bliss

### WORD OF CHEER

After two weeks of disgrace, Clara Bell, pup mascot of B Troop, 1st Medical Squadron, feels much less like going over the hill.

Two weeks ago, Clara Bell, then a corporal, was demoted to the rank of private and deprived of a bone a week because of her thoughtless behavior in barking at the heels of the horse of Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift (with General Swift up).

This week a letter of condolence came from Dona Duck, the feathery mascot of the Culver City, Calif., unit of the Women's Ambulance and Defense Corps of America.

Advised Dona: "Be a good soldier, keep your chin up, your chest out, and your feet on the ground."

### CHANGE OF DUTY

Sgt. J. W. Harmon, personal chauffeur for General Swift, wonders whether to wear riding boots when he arrives for work these days.

The other day the hard-riding general had Sergeant Harmon steer a vehicle he was unaccustomed to—a horse. They rode for 25 miles over the bonducs of this area.

Returning in low gear, Sgt. Harmon groaned that he preferred a steering wheel to reins any day, but that's what he must expect as chauffeur to a Cavalry officer of the old school.

### STROKE OF LUCK

Capt. Forrest Agee, recreation officer at Fort Bliss Reception Center, had a rare streak of luck one day last week.

He received a wire notifying him of his promotion to the grade of major.

Next he was advised from Yale university that his thesis for a doctor of philosophy degree had been accepted.

Then he was granted a 10-day leave to go to New Haven to receive the degree.

On top of that he was detailed to lead a detachment of Selectees to Camp Leonard Wood, Mo., thereby knocking some of the expense off his trip to New Haven.

### ONE OF THE BOYS

Bernard Ball, a Chicago electrician, used to drop around and watch his son, Ralph, training in the 202nd CA (AA), Chicago National Guard.

Now they are both members of the same Battery D of the regiment. Ralph is a private first class and a truck driver and his father is the battery electrician and has received the non-commissioned rank of sergeant.

"It's a great life," they agree, "we enjoy having it together. It's more interesting that way."

## Can you use extra money?

Many Army men will want to send Army Times to their folks back home. I need a man in every Company, Battery and Squadron to handle subscriptions and I'll pay him a commission and send the paper free to him every week.

Only one Subscription Representative will be appointed in a Unit, so don't delay. Write today for complete information!

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TO TRAINS





## HAMMEDAN IN CLINK

# t. Bey Won't Wear at Monkey Cap

PORT DIX—Trainee Eddie Stephens Bey, a bearded professed Hammedan from Georgia through Harlem, is in the guardhouse and all, brooding on Army regulations which require to shave, cut their hair and wear proper military headgear. Private Bey was cast into clink June 2 on charges under the article of War which state that Private Bey did wilfully dis-

order from a superior officer his red, tasseled fez and field cap that is standard. This, Bey claims, is con-

the tenets of the Moham-

religion. Bey, the charges also state, to shave his beard, trim his locks and don a G. I. neck-

tie. Private Bey says, to a hangman's noose. His not long enough to cover the shirt front where the should be.

Bey failed to establish he was born to the faith or. He was born in Georgia, but came into the Army via induction board. Col. C. M. Fort Dix commanding officer, ordered an investigation of the situation.

While, Maj. William E. Mc- and prison officer, says Bey has somewhat com- the food situation at the. Disdaining the sturdy minus consisting of such un- foods at roast beef, chicken frankfurters, and other. he is sending out to in nearby Wrightstown. This consists in the main of herring, smelts and a spe-

Bey is dividing his time the guardhouse and fatigue is wearing the conventional of the prisoner, topped the findings of the investigation—by the ortho- tasseled, red fez.

## American Heads at Athletics

OLPH FIELD, Tex.—Bruis- Marr, the 220-pound boy who earned All-Ameri- cal honors at the Univer- sity of Mexico, this week be- came and recreation director of cadets here.

First lieutenant in the Inf. has been on active duty this year, and until his position as athletic officer was West Point of the Air."

new assignment, the burly ward for the Crimson Tide direction over all sports between cadet flight and will also arrange spare- time entertainment for the student

played one game of profes- sional football after receiving his de- gree from the Southern university. He became director of football at Mexico university.

## Marshall Scheduled at Trinity College

George C. Marshall, Chief will deliver the commence- ment address at Trinity College on June 15. The program will be over the Mutual Net- work at 11:30 a. m. EDST, through the station of WHTT, Hartford.



"I think we're going to like foreign service, Bill."

## Major League Games Free to Army Groups

Clark Griffith, president of the Washington, D. C., baseball club, has worked out an idea whereby service men may be admitted free to the Senators' ball yard.

It has been reported that with the approval of Commissioner Landis and Presidents Will Harridge of the American League and Ford Frick of the National, the plan will be put into effect in all cities in the major league circuits.

The idea is not merely to admit men in uniform indiscriminately, for, it was pointed out, this would require the payment of federal taxes. The approved plan is for commanding officers of various units to request permission for a specific number of men to be admitted in a group.

## France Field Quint Takes 3 Out of 3

FRANCE FIELD, C. Z.—The newly organized basketball team representing Captain Jordan's Squadron, is off to a flying start with three victories in as many starts. They have defeated both Captain Snyder's and Captain Burges' outfits.

The team is headed by Staff Sgt. Richard Berard and Staff Sgt. John Loika, manager and captain, respectively. Other members of the squad include Cpl. Bernard Timbroski, Pvt. Walter Seber, Pvt. Paul Gutknecht, Pvt. Frank Becca and Pvt. Alden Davis.

Although they haven't been playing together long these men are no novices at the sport. Both Sgt. Berard and Sgt. Loika, members of France Field's 1940 Department Champions, and Pvt. Seber, are members of this year's post team.

The team will soon sport complete new outfits including uniforms of royal blue and gold (Air Corps colors) and all the other paraphernalia required by a basketball team.

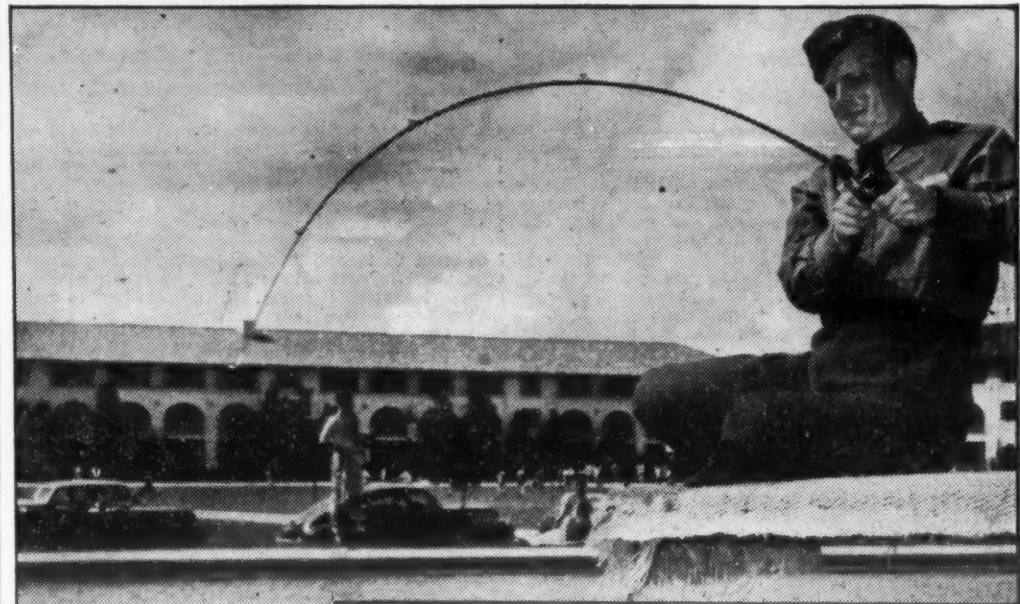
Any Panama team interested in competing against this outfit is urged to contact Sgt. Berard, France Field.

## Officers Help Selectee Find His Way to Brother's Outfit

CAMP LIVINGSTON, La.—Pvt. James E. Danner, the newest Selectee of Company F, 126th Infantry believes in the old saying "Never give up hope."

Private Danner was the victim of some over-generous induction board promises. When he volunteered ahead of his regular draft call he was told: "Sure you can go down to Camp Livingston with your

## Should've Seen the Bomber That Got Away



FLYING Cadet Melvin J. Price, winner of second-place honors in the Interstate Casting Club Conference 1938-39, and now angling for wings, was surprised as anything when he hooked a model plane on his first try in the Randolph Field, Tex., swimming pool. It's just like we say, Joe, you don't HAVE to be crazy to do publicity. Yeeeeeek!

—Air Corps Photo

## Rain-Drenched 45th Division Stages Texas War Games

WITH 45TH DIVISION IN FIELD —In the rugged mesquite and cactus country southeast of Brownwood, Texas, 19,000 troops of the 45th Di-

vision are maneuvering this week with 50,000 other troops of the VIII Army Corps in the greatest peace-time war games of Texas history.

First of two scheduled 48-hour maneuvers was launched Monday. For the 45th, this was the greatest practice battle it has fought since last September's maneuvers near Pitkin, La.

Planes of the 8th Observation Group, based at the Abilene, Texas, municipal airport, roared low over the troops, strafing and dropping sacks full of flour to simulate bombs. Banging away at the planes were guns of the 202nd Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft).

The Thunderbird, symbol of the 45th, got in its dirty work as usual when advance units of the division rolled out of Camp Barkeley June 6 to occupy a bivouac area near Coleman, Texas. Rain harassed the departing troops, but they're used to it by now, for inclement weather has dogged the division on almost every maneuver this year. It has become second nature for slicker-clad soldiers to pitch their put tents in a drizzling downpour.

Big guns of the 70th FA Brigade went to Coleman first. Their movement was made June 6 and the 89th and 90th Infantry Brigades followed the next day. It was the largest movement made by the 45th since it transferred from Fort Sill, Okla., to Camp Barkeley late in February.

About 2400 troops, comprising headquarters units, were at Coleman all last week, engaging in command post exercises and waging even more realistic war against man-eating Texas chiggers. The maneuvers ended Friday, June 13.

## Clelland Makes It Six Straight

CAMP STEWART, Ga. — Soldier fight fans of this antiaircraft post this week centered attention on Milt Clelland of the 209th CA after his decisive win over Jack Wilson.

Clelland's TKO of Wilson runs his win streak to six, all clear-cut, swift victories that stamp him as a promising leather-pusher.

Wilson, using a windmill-like flurry of gloves to rock Clelland several times, soon gave ground before the rifle right of Milt and became victim No. 6 when the 209th soldier lifted a left hook from the canvas to blackout Wilson.

## Soldiers Receive Pianos As Gifts of Citizens

CHICAGO.—A total of 41 pianos have been given by public-spirited citizens and distributed to camps, posts and stations throughout the Sixth Corps Area. It was announced by Maj. Gen. C. H. Bonesteel, commanding the Corps Area.

The pianos have been distributed as follows: Camp Grant, 11; Fort Brady, Mich., 6; Savanna Ordnance Depot, Ill., 3; Fort Sheridan, 12, and nine are in stock. There is a need for additional pianos, according to General Bonesteel.

## Single Inductee Receives Full Service at Reception Center

### SINGLE INDUCTEE RECEIVES

FORT DIX—The wheels of the Fort Dix Reception Center, which are geared to process hundreds of trainees daily, ground as usual Wednesday and Thursday for the sole benefit of Pvt. Albert J. Buccì. The train which arrives every afternoon at Fort Dix carrying anywhere from 400 to 700 trainees pulled to its customary stop last week at the Initial Receiving Point of the Reception Center. Out stepped Pri-

vate Buccì—the sole passenger on the four-car train.

Buccì arrived in Trenton on Tuesday to report at the Induction Station there. He was held over a day for further examination, and did not leave with the usual contingent. Instead, he arrived in solitary grandeur on the train's regular run the following day. Buccì spent his 22nd birthday doing the same things every other trainee does on his second day at Fort Dix—being interviewed, getting his uniform and taking an aptitude test.

## Two in a Row For 13th Inf.

Mackowsky and Waldrup came through with timely hitting behind air-tight twirling of Pitcher Nabors to bang out a victory for the 13th Inf. over a nine from the 34th Inf. at Ft. Jackson. Nabors was going great guns for the first four frames, setting the 34th batsman down without a safe poke. The final score was 11-6.

In an earlier game the 28th FA captured a slug fest from the team of 128th FA to the tune of 13-11. This win pulled the 28th out of the cellar into third place in the league standing.

## Sleuths Guests At MP Blowout

One hundred and twenty-five local law enforcement agents were the buffet supper guests of the MP detachment under the command of Capt. C. C. Robinson at Ft. Jackson. The supper was held to promote an understanding of mutual police problems between the MP's and the civil guards.

Among the guests in attendance were Mayor Owens, Chief Campbell of Columbia, Chief Shorter of the detective bureau, Sheriff Heise of Richland county, Chief Jeans of the Governor's staff, Lt. Townsend of the Highway patrol, Col. Frank Whitaker, Col. Louis A. Page and Col. Dyer.



# THIS IS YOUR ARMY

## The General Staff

The G-1 Division of the War Department supervises all activities of the General Staff which concern the personnel of the Army as individuals. To other divisions of the General Staff Major "A" may be just a field officer available for duty, and Private "B" may be only a unit which helps increase a strength report for rations. But to G-1 they are individuals to be handled in accordance with their personal temperaments and qualifications, with proper regard for the good of the entire service. G-1 is responsible for procurement, classification, assignment, promotion, transfer, retirement and discharge of Army personnel, in peace or in war.

In general it handles the job that in the days of absolute rulers and professional armies was handled either by the ruler in person or by one of his most trusted subordinates. In those days professional armies were costly and professional soldiers of courage and experience none too plentiful. When a ruler got together a first-rate fighting force he went to considerable trouble to hold it together by keeping its personnel reasonably contented, to replace any shrinkage caused by desertion, expiration of enlistment or attrition, and to conserve its manpower as far as was compatible with utilizing it for the accomplishment of its mission.

### Butcher Bill Was High

With the introduction of conscription in Europe, first by Frederick the Great and later by the First French Republic the supply of available man-power was tremendously increased, so that interest in the individual soldier waned almost to a vanishing point. Because of Prussia's small population as compared to her jealous neighbors, and therefore because of a limited supply of replacements, Frederick gave some consideration to conservation of man-power and to the personal well-being of those soldiers whose records made them outstanding, although his discipline was harsh to the point of savagery.

The generals of the French Revolution, however—Napoleon not excepted—operated on the theory that

their supply of man-power was virtually unlimited and gave little or no consideration to conservation of personnel. It was this willingness to pay an unlimited "butcher's bill" which left Bonaparte toward the close of his career without the means to implement the plans which his genius conceived.

In the military doctrine of the United States each individual in the military establishment is regarded as a precious part of the whole organization which insures the national safety. It is G-1's duty to make that policy effective and the fact that in less than a year it was able to expand a Regular Army of fewer than a quarter of a million to an Army of well over a million gives proof of the efficiency of its personnel. Every suggestion for the conservation of man-power in peace and in war has been carefully weighed by G-1 and those plans found desirable have been adopted. As a result the Army of the United States has the highest morale of any modern army.

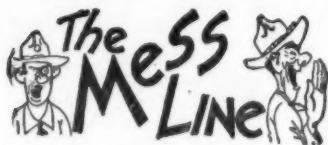
### Determines Army Strength

G-1 decides on the total number of trainees to be brought into the Army in each selective service requisition. It classifies and assigns them after they have been brought in, and transfers, re-assigns and discharges them when such action becomes necessary. In addition to its other duties it supervises uniform regulations, religious activities, recreational work, the treatment of enemy aliens, of conscientious objectors and of prisoners of war.

In dealing with a group of more than one million individuals it functions easily and smoothly although it is hardly less surprising that it functions well than that it is able to function at all in the handling of such vast numbers of individuals.

It is a far cry from the fifty or sixty thousand men who comprised the armies of old-time kings to the millions who will pass through the hands of G-1 as the selective service act continues to operate.

The tenth article of this series, dealing with G-2 of the General Staff will appear next week.



"Why," asked the doc, "do you think you shouldn't be marked fit for service?"

"I have a strange affliction called mirror reasoning," said the Selectee. "If I try to spell a word I invariably get it backwards."

"I'll give you a test," said the doc. "Spell: Boob, Hannah, did, repaper and pip. I'll be back in a minute."

### DEFINITION:

Mechanized Troops—soldiers who march behind trucks.

Down by the river, moon on the wane,  
Soldier's gal looks like Priscilla Lane.

## Payroll Blues

—Private Coppola in A-TEN-SHUN, Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md.

While I get one and twenty  
And other folks are gay,  
I sit and count the hours  
To pass the time away.  
I hint to pretty lassies  
That cocktails aren't free,  
And as I thirst for pleasure,  
To beer a while with me.

While I get one and twenty  
There'll be but little gain;  
For ladies wise as Hades  
Prefer a richer swain.  
Thus I have tears a-plenty  
And so my friends, would you  
If you were in the Army  
And broke at twenty-two!



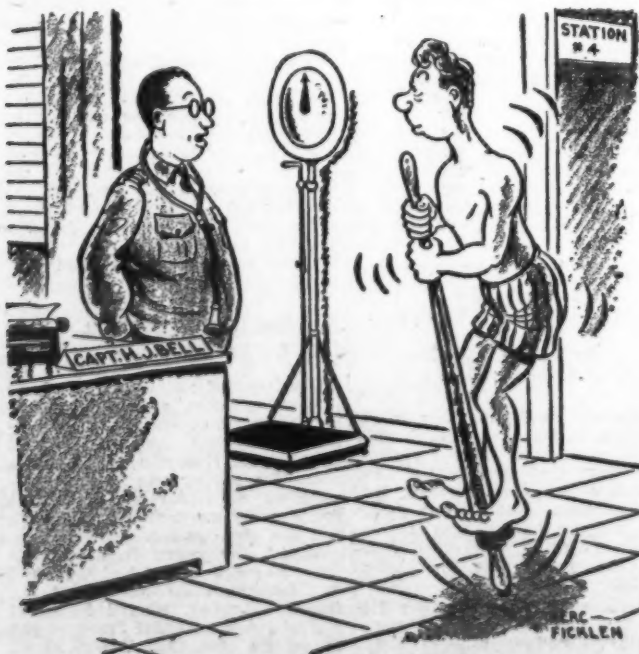
"As a little farewell gift to our former employe, the management presents you with our Super Model 10-Z."

### RESEMBLANCE

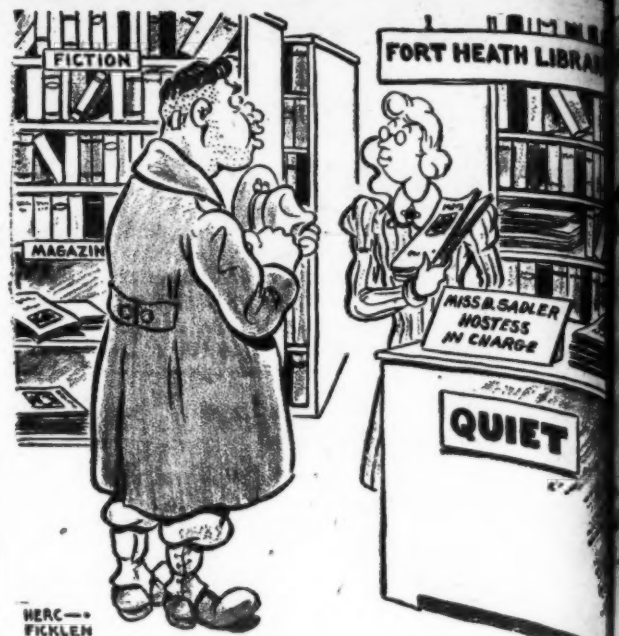
When'er I see an elephant,  
Especially from the back,  
He reminds me of a rookie—  
His pants are so darn slack.

### OUR OWN MILITARY MAXIM DEPARTMENT

Nothing can upset a smooth-running organization like throwing a wench in the works.



"Never mind the pogo stick, son, just 50 hops on each foot will do."



"Do you have the latest issue of Liturgical Arts?"

## Tennessee Tale

By Cpl. Edwin  
HQ Co., 103d  
Camp Forrest

I'll never forget the cactus blooms  
In the hills of Tennessee;  
I'll never forget the cactus blooms  
Nor what they done to me.

The Sergeant of Mess was in terrible shape;  
He sat on a thorny bush,  
And for weeks all we ate was a mighty slim plate  
Of boloney and Tennessee mush.

The cooks and kaypees were busy for days  
Extracting thorns from his rear,  
While he swayed on his feet in the Tennessee heat,  
Consoling his carcass with beer.

I'll never forget the rocks and the rills  
Where night after night I slept,  
Or the rains that came to the rough terrain,  
Or the things in my bunk that crept.

Nor will I forget the desert-like tints,  
Or the sight of our old canteen  
That looked as well as a mountain in hell  
To a man in a terrible dream.

I'll never forget the cactus blooms  
And their thorns in my tender hide;  
Down in Tennessee all the good in me  
Laid down like a man and died.



Bein' as this is Flag Day, we're going patriotic onya. The copy boy made 70 on this. We expect you to do better.

1. The bloomin' British Harmacy first saluted the Stars and Stripes at:

Saratoga  
Crown Point  
Yorktown  
Trenton

2. The first flag to enter the Port of Sebastopol after the Crimean War was the British, and the American

flag was second.

True False

3. The U. S. Flag was first in a European war doing:  
The World War  
The Spanish-American War  
The War of 1812  
The Crimean War

4. Credited with carrying the U. S. Flag in a European war was:

The 1st Division  
The Lafayette Escadrille  
The 2nd Division  
The American Ambulance Company

5. The U. S. Flag must be at all times during battle on sea.

True False

6. When a warship hauls down colors during a battle, that "Cease firing."  
"Follow me."  
"We give up."  
"We are abandoning ship."

7. The U. S. Flag must be at all times during battle on land.

True False

8. The Navy first displayed the Flag in July, 1777, and was commander of the Ranger, carried it:

John Barry  
Oliver Hazard Perry  
John Paul Jones  
John Philip Sousa

9. The Flag was first hoisted at a fort of the Old World during:  
The War of 1812  
Spanish-American War  
Civil War  
War with Tripoli

10. And when That Man Jured the Bermuda Islands that was the first time:

A foreign foot invaded the American Flag was a foreign land.  
The American Flag was a foreign land.

(Answers on Page 18)

## Soldiers Eat 4000 Shortcakes; Make Town's Citizens Happy

WESTOVER FIELD, Mass.—First case of a whole community turning out to fete the entire personnel of an Army post was at Westover Field this week when the residents of nearby South Hadley Falls fulfilled their promise to the soldiers of a party "that they will never forget."

The party, originally planned to be staged out-of-doors, was driven into huge Hangar No. 7, only recently completed. This site proved a boon to festivities because it added real Air Corps atmosphere to the program.

The soldiers didn't disappoint their civilian neighbors, having carried out their part of the expectations by consuming 1600 quarts of strawberries, 4000 biscuits, and 100 quarts of whipped cream, the amount of ingredients used to make up the 4000 strawberry shortcakes. Civilians and soldiers were present in about equal numbers, the total reaching approximately 3000.

Entertainment was also furnished by the townspeople. Led by the South Hadley high school band, a troupe comprising ten acts was on display for almost two hours.

Dancing concluded the evening's program with the Westover Bombers, post orchestra, furnishing the music.

Forty-six civil and social organizations combined their efforts to make the party a success, and all expenses incident were borne or promoted by these organizations. George Ingram, general chairman of a large committee on arrangements, was the driving force behind the unusual festival.

NO WONDER THOSE HIGHLANDERS ARE SUCH A FIGHTING RACE. WHO EVER HEARD OF A SCOTSMAN GIVING ANY QUARTER.



## Any Clerks Please Note

## Army of the United States

## Certificate of Service

This is to certify that

Sgt. 687453, Pvt. 1st Class, Spec. 4th Class, Co B, 216th Inf.

served in active Federal Service in the Army of the United States from January 1, 1941 to December 31, 1941

## Military Record

Awarded Soldier's Medal, S. O. 184, W. D., August 10, 1941.

Army Specialty; 1st Cook.

Character: Excellent.

Transferred to Enlisted (or other) Reserve, December 31, 1941.

Signature of Recipient

Fort Benning, Georgia  
December 31, 1941James A. Roe  
Signature of Commanding Officer

James A. Roe, Col 216th Infantry

is the new Form 280 to be issued upon discharge of all serving one year of active duty. That includes officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, Regular Army Reserve trainees. It takes the place of the certificate ordinarily at the end of three years' service.

## ing Fourth Rolls into High In Celebration of Birthday

BENNING, Ga.—The Army's 4th Division celebrated its 24th birthday Sunday and took time from its crowded training schedule for formal observance.

Lloyd R. Fredendall, commander, issued a general order on June 1 as 4th Division Day. Since June 1, however, Organization Day was observed on Monday.

The observances by the 4th Division were the "Reunion of the 102-year-old 8th Infantry" and the 4th Division. The program included a formal guard of honor, a formal parade, and entertainment at night.

General Fredendall, commanding the division, entertained officers and enlisted men of the 4th Division, the only completely motorized division in the Army today.

To bring the Rolling Fourth up to full strength, 5300 selectees from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were received into the division in late February and early March. They have since completed their basic training and have been

has been accomplished in the past year and . . . to take a renewed interest in the task that lies ahead of us."

The 4th Division was organized by the War Department on December 3, 1917, and served overseas as a part of the American Expeditionary Force.

"Its success in battle," General Fredendall's order stated, "largely contributed to the defeat of the Central Powers, and the individual bravery of its soldiers during these engagements was a source of inspiration to the army as a whole."

After the war the division was demobilized, and was reactivated by War Department order on June 1, 1940. In August, 1940, it was designated by the War Department as the 4th Division, Motorized, the only completely motorized division in the Army today.

To bring the Rolling Fourth up to full strength, 5300 selectees from New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania were received into the division in late February and early March. They have since completed their basic training and have been

## Wolter's Range, Nation's Largest, Now in Operation

CAMP WOLTERS, Tex.—When rifle bullets crack, machine guns sputter, or mortar shells go whirring at Camp Wolters, lead spatters in a huge 8000-acre safety zone in front of the nation's longest firing line. Forming a rough semi-circle, earth embankments suitable for riflemen's stances or weapon emplacements extend almost continuously for 5½ miles.

The range, a \$350,000 construction project, is now ready for the firing of all types of infantry weapons. Supervised by Maj. Irving Compton, camp range officer, work on the project was started last Feb. 15 when even the camp itself was in the "pioneer" stage.

The known-distance rifle range, one of the largest in the world, was set March 23 for its first attack by rifle-toting trainees. Its known distance section so named because soldiers can take position for firing on lines exactly 200, 300, or 500 yards from targets, measures 1000 yards from end to end. A new type of pit in which men work while operating targets during firing, offers complete protection. To eliminate the possibility of dangerous ricochets, no metal rises above the concrete portion of the pits. The wooden target frames are without nails.

Three entire battalions of 1000 men each go every day to the known-distance range and 250 men step up to the firing line at a time to pop off bullseyes.

On the west end of the 5½-mile string of firing points is the moving ground target range, where anti-tank weapons—the 50-calibre and 30-calibre machine guns and 37-mm gun—send effective missiles toward a panel target. The panel, simulating a rapidly moving armored vehicle, is drawn down a hill over one of three paths. Pulled by a 1200-yard cable, the target dodges about in search of cover and concealment, just as would a real tank. Gun crews take aim at a range of 1000 yards and continue to fire on the target until it comes as close as 300 or 400 yards.

## AA Range for Riflemen

Next in the big system comes the light machine gun and 60-mm mortar field target range, where crews for- sake formal marksmanship targets for panels placed on rugged terrain

as in warfare. Bullets and shells travel up to 1800 yards from muzzles to marks.

At other points on the range are the pistol butts, with a total of 150 targets, the 1000-inch machine gun ranges, the 1000-inch rifle range and the antiaircraft range.

On the antiaircraft range riflemen take shots at cable-operated targets flitting to and from them overhead, crossing their front horizontally, or climbing and diving.

On the right boundary of the range is the heavy mortar training ground

where the big shell-tossers can push explosives out as far as 2000 yards.

Then there are the landscape targets—merely pictures of varied terrain but excellent for firing practice—the combat ranges for machine gun platoons and rifle squads, the four 12-lane bayonet courses, the six gas chambers, and hand-grenade courts which include 144 yards of actual fire trench out of which are thrown live grenades.

Safety gets more stress than any other part of the range program. First the system is laid out after a pattern which enables officers to switch practice with one type of weapon from one end of the range to the other to prevent any interference or confusion on the line.

## Safety Zone 3½ Miles Wide

Long-range .30-calibre weapons, stretching trajectories out to their limit of 5500 yards, fall far short of any danger zones. Boundary of the safety zone is 6500 yards from the firing point.

Range guards are stationed on all roads which might lead uninformed persons into the danger areas. Posted early in the morning by the range officer, the guards remain at their posts until after all firing ceases.

Three ambulances are always available on the firing line, as are three medical officers and several first aid men. All ranges are connected by telephone—150 of them—from a central control tower.

Coordinating each day's firing is the big task which now falls to the range officer and his assistants, Maj. Harold R. Emery and Lt. Gerald D. Cray, who make battalion or company assignments to ranges as required by the training program.

Assisting Major Compton in supervising construction of the range system were Capt. Harry G. Lippy, Lt. Henry E. Mooney, Lt. Duane K. Cumberland, Lt. Lafayette D. Beaver, Lt. Charlie A. Madden, Lt. Warren E. Nossaman, Lt. Francis D. Rooks, and Lt. Maurice K. Schiffman.

## Fine Example for An Honest Soldier

The recent order permitting the induction into the Army of men who had served time in jail brought into an Engineer outfit one who had done a hitch in a local bastille for petty larceny.

The sergeant, in whose section the man was placed, didn't approve of the idea. "Now you watch your step," he warned. "Keep your eye on Smith and do as he does. Smith's a good soldier and ain't never been in trouble."

The man dutifully watched Smith, whose conduct was exemplary. One night a detail was working on a bridge. Smith, chopping away with an axe half way up the structure, lost his hold and plunged into the river.

The other man rushed to the non-com. "Sergeant," he cried, "you know that man Smith you thought was so honest? Well, he just went over the hill with one of your axes."



"I believe a little less formal pose will make a better picture, sir."

## Station Change Affects Six Maxwell Field Units

MAXWELL FIELD, Ala.—Six Air Corps units stationed at Maxwell Field will be moved about June 25, in a permanent change of station, to the Advanced Flying School, Albany, Ga.

The exact date of the move, which will be made by motor, rail and air, will be determined by the Commanding General, Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

The units, with their approximate strength, are Hq & Hq Squadron, 76th Air Base Group, special, 140; 68th Air Base Squadron, special, 150; 82d Material Squadron, special, 200; and the 94th, 95th and 96th School Squadrons, 200 men each.

## Brig. Gen. H. W. Harms Comes to Washington

Brig. Gen. Henry W. Harms has been ordered to Washington for duty in the Office of the Chief of Staff. General Harms is a present Commandant of the Air Corps Training Center at Moffett Field, Calif.

Born in Wentworth, S. D., he was graduated from the Military Academy in 1912.

An Army flyer since 1915, General Harms is a graduate of the Air Corps Tactical School, the Army Industrial College and the Army War College. He is rated as a command pilot, a combat observer and a technical observer.

## Planes Flash Over Mather Field First Cadets Take to Air

MATHER FIELD, Calif.—On June 12, the first class of students from the National Defense Program at the Sacramento Valley Army Air Corps Advanced Flying School, just 11 miles east of Mather field, took to the air. The first planes took off at 10:30 a. m. and landed at 1:30 p. m.

The field will be the largest in the West Coast Air Corps Center and will have 200 twin engined training planes every day.

The first class of 46 students at the Air Corps Basic Flying School, Ontario, Calif., on June 12, will be the first to take the week-long training period.

Later they will be followed by the second class. These first two classes of 46 students each, will have 154 students each, and 308 men at a time.

At the end of their training the men will receive commissions and be commissioned as second lieutenants.

Investigations for Uncle Sam's flag and transports will be made here when this second class starts instruction on August 2. The first class in this department will be 20 men for a 12-week

## RIOT CONTROL

By

## THE NATIONAL GUARD

Compiled by

MAJOR STERLING A. WOOD

Infantry

Do you know your legal and military responsibility when called upon to restore order during times of civil unrest? What force may be used in restoring order? What are the proper tactics to employ with unruly crowds and mobs? These and many other questions are answered in this text.

This manual does not deal with large units; it presents the problems of riot control with the viewpoint of platoons, company and battalion or squadron commanders. Contains 33 illustrations of riot scenes, weapons, and tactical formations.

Flexible Fabbote Binding, Postpaid, \$1.50

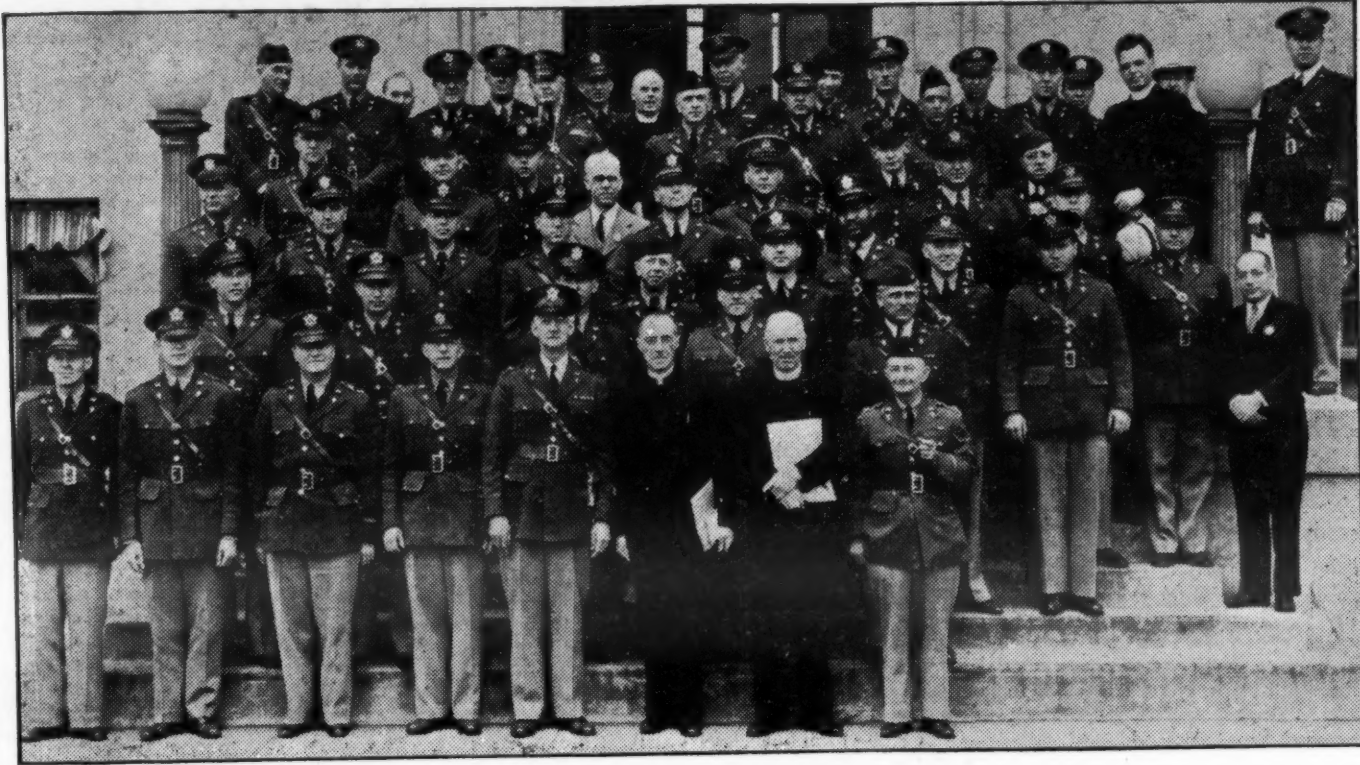
Full Library Buckram, Postpaid, \$2.00

## ARMY TIMES

Daily News Building, Washington, D. C.



# First Corps Area Chaplains Meet



FOLLOWING the lead of the national convention of chaplains, held recently in Washington, many of the Army's units are sending delegates to sectional meetings for an exchange of views on the spiritual and welfare program. These padres attended a training conference held in Boston last week for chaplains of the First Corps Area and 6th Army Corps.

—Signal Corps Photo.

## Army Orders

(Continued from Page 5)

Bliss, Tex., to Camp Livingston.  
Noto, Second Lt. Charles C., from Fort Bliss to Camp Livingston.  
Marcuson, First Lt. William F., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Bragg.  
Steele, First Lt. Alexis P., Jr., from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort McClellan, Ala.  
Johnson, First Lt. Joseph M., from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort Belvoir, Va.  
Darst, First Lt. Guy B., from Fort Leonard Wood to Fort McClellan.  
Roberts, First Lt. William P., Jr., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Claiborne, La.  
Billing, Capt. David D., from Tucson, Ariz., to Washington.  
Blecha, Second Lt. Arthur E., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Metlakatla, Alaska.  
Silkman, Lt. Col. John M., from Washington to Hawaiian Department.  
Pfeffer, Capt. Charles A., Jr., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Hawaiian Department.  
Klinke, Capt. Emm F., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark.  
Jacoby, Capt. Arthur N., from Fort Leonard Wood to Camp Livingston, La.  
Culley, First Lt. Frank L., from Fort Eustis, Va., to Washington.  
Walker, First Lt. John E., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Hawaiian Department.  
McCart, Capt. Roy D., from Fort Belvoir, Va., to Camp Claiborne, La.  
Frisby, Capt. Vincent C., from Camp Polk, La., to Fort Knox, Ky.  
Ellis, First Lt. Giles M., Jr., from Fort Bragg to Camp Livingston, La.  
Parrish, First Lt. William C., from Panama City, Fla., to Langley Field, Va.

### FIELD ARTILLERY.

Balmer, Maj. Desmond D., from Fort Benning to Newport.  
Stuart, Lt. Col. Willoughby I., from Camp Edwards, Mass., to Washington.  
Van Der Berg, Maj. Oliver W., from Fort Benning to Camp Polk, La.  
Hastock, Lt. Col. Louis W., from Santa Barbara, Calif., to Camp Roberts, Calif.  
Hill, Maj. William H., from Camp Blanding, Fla., to Providence, R. I.  
Lewis, Lt. Col. Ray H., from Fort Devens, Mass., to Fort Benning, Ga.  
Albright, Second Lt. Paul H., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Hawaiian Department.  
Mallory, Lt. Col. John S., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Columbus, Ohio.  
Proctor, Col. Mert, from Fort Sill, Okla., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
Burr, Lt. Col. William E., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Washington.  
Drykman, Capt. Ivan J., from Camp Wallace, Tex., to Washington.

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

Graham, Maj. LeRoy S., from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to Brownwood, Tex.

Robinet, Lt. Col. Paul McD., from Washington to Fort Knox.  
Huff, Maj. Roy P., from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Knox.

### INFANTRY.

Ferguson, Lt. Col. John M., from Fort Bragg to Fort Benning.  
Floyd, Maj. Ray B., from Fort Custer, Mich., to Fort Benning.  
Leeper, Maj. Carroll K., from Fort Bragg to Fort Benning.  
Jacobs, Capt. Paul E., from Chanute Field, Ill., to Fort Benning.  
McGough, First Lt. James M., from Fort Arthur, Tex., to St. Augustine, Fla.  
Watson, Maj. Charles P., from Fort Arthur to Portsmouth, N. H.  
Marshall, Maj. Carley L., from Fort Ord, Calif., to Camp Beauregard, La.  
Baker, Maj. Russell A., from Fort Sam Houston to Camp Beauregard.  
Hill, Capt. George P., Jr., from Panama Canal Department to Arlington Cantonment, Va.  
Millett, Capt. George V., Jr., from Panama Canal Department to Fort Benning.  
Cervell, Lt. Col. Clifford D., from Fort Devens, Mass., to Fort Benning, Ga.  
Bronson, Capt. Howard C., from Camp Forrest, Tenn., to Washington.  
Billingslea, Capt. Charles, from Fort Ord, Calif., to Fort Benning.  
Kendall, Capt. Raymond E., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Benning.  
Culbreth, First Lt. Estel B., Jr., from Fort Lewis, Wash., to Fort Benning.  
Legere, Second Lt. Lawrence J., Jr., from Fort Houston, Tex., to Fort Benning.  
Shelby, Second Lt. Raymond T., from Pine Camp, N. Y., to Fort Benning.  
Shanley, First Lt. Thomas J. B., from San Francisco, Calif., to Fort Benning.  
Gill, First Lt. Thomas S., from Fort Benning to Fort Claiborne, La.  
Madigan, Capt. Frank T., from Wilmington to Trenton, N. J.  
Rustemeyer, Lt. Col. Joseph H., from Governors Island, N. Y., to Newport, R. I.  
Schmidt, Lt. Col. Feodor O., from Fort Benning, Ga., to Newport.  
O'Day, Lt. Col. Ray M., from Birmingham, Ala., to Atlanta, Ga.  
Baker, Capt. Silas S., from Fort Devens, Mass., to Fort Benning.  
Batchelor, Capt. William P., Jr., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Carlson, Capt. Arthur J., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Chandler, Capt. Harry C., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Goldstein, Capt. Arthur H., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Hardy, Capt. John G., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Horn, Capt. Joseph A., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Hutchins, Capt. Bentley S., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Lynch, Capt. John B., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Minichiello, Capt. Lewis A., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.  
Sargent, Capt. Fray M., from Fort Devens to Fort Benning.

Rogers, Capt. Henry H., from Camp Claiborne, La., to Fort Benning.

Belser, First Lt. Richard B., from Camp Claiborne to Fort Benning.  
Flinn, First Lt. William A., from Camp Claiborne to Fort Benning.  
Grant, First Lt. John E., from Camp Claiborne to Fort Benning.  
Dean, Capt. Wilbur E., from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Benning.  
Phillips, First Lt. Ray O., from Fort Huachuca to Fort Benning.  
Wyatt, First Lt. William D., Jr., from Fort Huachuca to Fort Benning.  
Spies, Second Lt. C. E., from Camp Polk, La., to Fort Benning.  
Havens, Second Lt. Donald O., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Hawaiian Department.  
Slaughter, Col. Homer H., from Brownwood, Tex., to Iowa City, Iowa.  
McBride, Lt. Col. John, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Gloucester, Mass.  
Moseley, Maj. George V. H., Jr., from Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., to Fort Benning, Ga.  
Amick, First Lt. Elliott W., from Fort Benning to Fort Dix, N. J.  
Clarke, First Lt. Elliott W., from Fort Benning to Fort Dix.  
Jackson, First Lt. Charles L., from Fort Benning to Fort Dix.  
Devlin, Second Lt. Francis T., from Fort Bragg, N. C., to Fort Dix.

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Tallant, Lt. Col. Richard E., from Fort Jackson, S. C., to Fort Lewis, Wash.  
Graham, Lt. Col. James L., from Maxwell Field, Ala., to Moffett Field, Calif.

### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Randolph, Maj. Rowlin, from Washington to Randolph Field, Tex.  
Fikel, Lt. Col. Rowland W., from Washington to Birmingham, Ala.

### MEDICAL CORPS.

Gentry, Maj. Thomas C., from Fort Bragg to Wichita Falls, Tex.  
Wood, Lt. Col. James A., from Fort Custer to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.  
Armstrong, Maj. Harry G., from Toronto, Canada, to Randolph Field, Tex.  
Ogle, Maj. Dan C., from Hot Springs National Park, Ark., to Chanute Field, Ill.  
Sigerfoos, Capt. Edward, from Brooks Field, Tex., to Hot Springs National Park, Ark.  
Brooksbank, Capt. James M., from St. Louis, Mo., to Bolling Field, Mo.  
Berliner, Lt. Col. Lester E., from Fort Huachuca to Camp Claiborne.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ayers, Capt. Willard C., from Washington to Aberdeen, Md.

### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

Jones, Maj. Charles A., Jr., from Lowell, Mass., to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Kiely, First Lt. Ralph J., from Madison, Ind., to Columbus, Ohio.  
Barnes, First Lt. Ferris F., from Camp Croft, S. C., to Washington.  
Salley, First Lt. Grady S., from Camp Forrest, Tenn., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.  
Swiren, Second Lt. Abraham J., from Baltimore, Md., to Washington.  
Brady, Second Lt. James E., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington.  
Henderson, Second Lt. Dawson A., Jr., from Philadelphia, Pa., to Washington.  
Pon Tell, Second Lt. Dave F., from Washington to Baltimore, Md.  
Johnston, Maj. Robert B., from MacDill Field, Fla., to Atlanta, Ga.  
Cavell, Maj. Charles, Jr., from Boston, Mass., to Jersey City, N. J.  
Jones, Lt. Col. Floyd D., from Omaha, Nebr., to Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.  
Bowers, Maj. Karl B., from Washington to Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hogan, Capt. Edwin L., from Fort Robinson, Nebr., to Washington.  
Fox, Capt. Harry L., from Atlanta to Charleston, S. C.  
Chandler, Capt. George A., from Washington to Windsor Locks, Conn.  
Maimin, Second Lt. Aaron M., from Baltimore to Windsor Locks.  
Pope, Capt. Sidney K., from Fort Sill, Okla., to Chicago.  
Spooner, Maj. Truman R., from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Westover Field, Mass.  
Ryan, First Lt. George K., from Camp Livingston to Charlotte, N. C.  
Yokes, Capt. Harold H., from Puerto Rican Department to Washington.  
Goldspiner, Second Lt. William, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to New York.  
Closson, Second Lt. John E., from Atlanta to Milan, Tenn.  
Iddles, Second Lt. Gordon, from Columbus, Ohio, to Columbus, Ind.  
Hayward, Second Lt. Harold H., from Baltimore to Washington.  
Jonitz, Lt. Col. Trans J., from Hawaiian Department to Fort Sill, Okla.  
Robak, Capt. Chester L., from Brooklyn, N. Y., to Camp Lee, Va.  
Kibier, Capt. George N., from Atlanta, Ga., to Milan, Tenn.  
Loyce, Capt. Archie W., from Edgewood, Md., to Baltimore, Md.

Longfellow, Capt. Eben S., from Washington to Alexandria, Va.  
Veith, Capt. Harold B., from Washington to Seattle, Wash.

(Continued on Page 15)

## 95 Candidates For July First Officer School

FORT BENNING, Ga.—The step toward becoming Army officers has been taken by 95 enlisted men of the 4th Division, Motorized. The 95 men have submitted applications for admission to one of the Officers Candidate Schools, of which begins July 7. Their applications, approved by the 4th Corps Area Headquarters, have been forwarded to the 4th Corps Area Headquarters. Quotas will be announced after the schools, examining boards select from the list of applicants men who will attend, and the listed men finally selected will accept a three-month training period designed to fit them for duty as lieutenants.

Upon the successful completion of the three-month course, they will be commissioned as second lieutenants in the Officers Reserve Corps. They must signify previously that they will accept a year's extended duty as a reserve officer after commission is granted.

## Recruits from Callan Fill Rosecrans Ranks

FT. ROSECRANS, Calif.—Platoon ranks are being swelled by graduates from Camp Callan, Calif. The first detachment, which arrived Wednesday, to form new batteries, G and H. Cadres of key men from batteries on the post will form the framework of the new outfit which will be filled in by the new recruits from Callan.

## Everyone In The Army Should Read THE FIFTH COLUMN IS HERE

By GEORGE BRITT

NEWSPAPERS everywhere are full of stories of the Nation-wide Sabotage Plan that was timed for Memorial Day, threatening Army posts and other defense activities. Now the story of The Fifth Column has been told. You can read these astounding revelations by a newspaper reporter, an acknowledged authority who has been investigating Fifth Column activities in this country for over five years. Here are the amazing, blood-chilling facts. Read it yourself.

WHERE THE 5th COLUMN IS! Right now they are working in the Army and Navy, in airplane plants, arsenals, munitions factories, schools—ships, at airports—already sabotaging.

WHO ITS MEMBERS ARE! A book that dare name NAMES! See how some hold important executive jobs—are heads of key industries—how others are installed high in American political and military circles.

HOW IT IS ORGANIZED! See how, in the guise of clubs, unions, bands, and other groups, they are constantly digging underground to undermine the very heart of America's defense program and future existence.

WHAT IT WANTS HERE! Here is the unbelievable record for all to read—a blue print of the enemy's plans for conquering the United States. Here at last, in black and white, is the astounding Proof!

SPECIAL OFFER! Through arrangements with the publisher, we can offer THE FIFTH COLUMN IS HERE, to readers of Army Times, at the special price of 50c per copy postpaid. (Regular price, \$1.00 per copy.) Use the coupon below. Send for your copy now!

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Inclosed please find \$..... for which please send.....copies of THE FIFTH COLUMN IS HERE, George Britt, at your special price of 50 cents per copy postpaid.

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Organization.....  
Address.....



"Control yourself, Private Morris!"



# 1st CA Maintains Tough Schedule 5-Day, 750-Mile Shakedown Trek

STORY, Va.—Officers, men and equipment of the First Bat-

1st CA (anti-aircraft), stationed here, are ready to go any-

and go there in a hurry.

was the substance of a statement made by Maj. Alba C.

ing, commanding officer of the First Battalion, upon his return

directing a convoy of more than 800 men and officers, with full

ment, over a five-day route of

various roads.

convoy, composed of troop-

trucks, three-inch anti-air-

guns, searchlight batteries and

loading equipment, left here on

Passing south of Norfolk,

line of more than 100

and reconnaissance cars

through the cities of Suffolk,

burg, Richmond and arrived

Fredericksburg National

field.

after tents were pitched and

was served from the "chow-

"a torrential rain began to

due to the fact that the

were already up, only a few

were wetted.

before 7 p. m., a group of

with Major Spalding direct-

the heavy trucks rumbled approx-

imately 3400 feet up the side of the

Blue Ridge Mountains without mish-

ap, and stopped at Big Meadows,

where camp was made in remarkable

time.

A number of tourists and near-by

residents visited the camp and were

shown the operation of the various

pieces of equipment. They showed

keen interest in all that took place.

**Repel Air Attack**

As darkness fell, a plane from Lo-

gan Field, Md., began flying over-

head. As was the case at the pre-

vious camp site, the searchlights

picked up the plane with quick ac-

curacy and gun crews sighted their

weapons on the target and "fired"

away with dummy shells.

Early the next morning, camp was

broken and the long line of vehicles

began winding its way over the re-

mainder of the Skyline Drive toward

Lynchburg. The trip probably would

have been made without mishap had

not it been for the careless act of

two small boys who darted across the

road in front of a 2½-ton truck near

Afton, Va. The driver of the truck,

while attempting to avoid hitting the

children, swerved, the wheels of the

machine skidded on some gravel and

the truck rolled down an embank-

ment and came to rest on the porch

of a house.

In regard to this mishap, Major

Spalding pointed out that within

four minutes, members of the medi-

cal corps and a chaplain were at the

side of the injured. The whole acci-

dent was handled by the men and

equipment of the convoy with no

outside help being needed. Only four

men were injured, none seriously,

and the damaged truck was righted

and repaired by Army mechanics and

arrived at the camp site in Lynch-

burg only a little more than an hour

behind schedule.

Leaving Lynchburg at 6:30 in the

morning, the convoy began the 235-

mile trip back to Fort Story. The

hills were difficult, but the equip-

ment rolled along without mishap.

Trucks were gassed when the con-

voys was stopped for lunch. At 4 p. m.

the first truck entered the Post and

the last truck arrived at 4:54 p. m.

The purpose of the convoy was for

training drivers by actual experience

in hill country; to provide a suitable

shakedown of all officers and men

for extended field service; training

of motor repair sections; test of

ration supply from distant railroad;

test of present rations in the field;

practice and experience for battery

commanders in reconnaissance and

occupation of tactical positions on

unfamiliar ground, and practice in

camouflaging.

**A Real Shakedown**

Commenting on the convoy, Major

Spalding said: "We received the

training and experience in hill coun-

try. The drivers can go anywhere

now. The men got their field shake-

down. The maintenance section did

its job perfectly. The rations were

not the best, but this will be cor-

rected. The new field jackets are

very good and every man must have

one. In some instances, the trans-

portation is the wrong kind. I am

not satisfied with the prime movers.

When they get on the road they

have plenty of power but no speed.

This is to be a fast outfit! The "bug

cars" were fine, but do not in any

sense take the place of motorcycles.

We also need a trailer to carry gaso-

line. We need more ways of carry-

ing water, more means of communi-

cation and more thorough training

of the Military Police."

In regard to what was gained by

the convoy, Major Spalding pointed

out as an example the first day 19

trucks fell out of line due to me-

chanical difficulties—after that, only

two fell out during the remaining

550 miles.

"On this maneuver," Major Spald-

ing said, "we had everything. We

had level roads and mountainous

roads. We had a cloud burst.

## 20,000 Hours A Day Added

Twenty thousand employees of the

War Department received a jolt this

week in a surprise order from War

Secretary Stimson. The order di-

rected that working hours be length-

ened one hour per day. Recall, or

whatever the clerical staff uses as

a signal to quit, will sound at 5 p. m.

now instead of the usual 4 o'clock.

No provision has been made for

extra compensation; and it is re-

ported from reliable sources that

none will be forthcoming. The addi-

tional 20,000 hours gained each day

will be the WD personnel's contribu-

tion to National Defense.

Not only was the clerical staff af-

fected by the order, but also the

military details on duty at the Mun-

itions Building, from 2d Lieutenant

S. Simon Shavetail to the Chief of

Staff.

## Classified Section

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## 1st Air Class Starts Training 30,000-Pilot Program

HAYES, Ohio—Two hundred

Ohio, Kentucky, West Vir-

and Indiana young men hop-

ing to become members of the

first week as members of the

inaugural class enrolled under the

Air Corps' new 30,000-pilots-a-year

program.

As the May class fledglings, scat-

tered among a dozen midwestern and

southern primary schools, practiced



## Mrs. Redmon's 6 Sons Are Wearing Khaki

Mrs. Josephine Redmon of Honolulu came 5700 miles to see her son John graduate from West Point this week. Then (as long as she's over here) she's going to drop in on her other five sons, all of whom are more or less in the Army.

Of Spanish descent, Mrs. Redmon is intensely American.

After leaving West Point, she will go to Cambridge, Mass., to visit her son James, a student at Harvard and a sergeant in the ROTC.

On her way west she will stop at Camp Robinson, Ark., to see her second son Evan, a sergeant in the National Guard on active duty.

Mrs. Redmon has two sons in Honolulu. James is a sergeant at Schofield Barracks. He was studying law at the University of Hawaii when called to active duty.

The youngest son, David, is a student at Roosevelt high school. He maintains the family tradition by serving in the ROTC as a sergeant.



Mrs. Redmon, American

## Sea-Going Soldiers Man Army Craft

ARMY BASE, BOSTON.—A crew to man the newly acquired steamer "Fairview" has been sent to the Brooklyn Army Base to sail the vessel to Portland, Maine, where it will be put into government service with the Harbor Defenses of Portland. The "Fairview" is a combination passenger and freight vessel and will be used to transport supplies and men from the island forts to the mainland, similar to the vessels now serving in the Harbor Defenses of Boston. The crew will include a master, mate, four deck-hands, chief engineer, assistant chief engineer, and four coal firemen. The acquisition of the "Fairview" will permit personnel of the island posts of the Portland Harbor Defenses to enjoy more frequent week-end leaves. Brig. Gen. Robert C. Garrett commands the Harbor Defenses of Portland, with headquarters at Fort Williams.

## Texan Scores 'Possible' On Pistol Target Range

FORT FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyo.—They say "Give a Texan a pistol and he'll make it talk." So Private William L. Smith, of Fort Worth, Texas, proceeded to prove it was true.

At the pistol range, Smith, firing in the positions prescribed by Army regulations, knocked out a "possible," making 60 points out of 60.

## Rabbit's Foot Ain't Lucky

CAMP BARKELEY, Tex.—Attendants at the 45th Division station hospital were startled one night when a soldier walked in with a deep scratch on his cheek and announced that he had been run over by a rabbit.

He said he was lying—that is, reclining on the ground beside a truck during a field exercise. A jack rabbit, bouncing out of the darkness, leaped over his head and the claws of a rear paw swept across his face.

Attendants didn't know the soldier's name, but they swore it happened—or, at least, that the soldier swore it did.

## Quiz Answers

(Questions on Page 12)

1. Yorktown. Oct. 17, 1777.
2. False. (The "Troy", American, went in first.)
3. World War.
4. American Ambulance Company.
5. False. Not in modern warfare.
6. "We give up."
7. True.
8. John Paul Jones.
9. War with Tripoli. (Derne, Tripoli, 1805).
10. American Flag was saluted in a foreign land.

## Another Star For McNair

To the Senate this week the president sent the nomination of Gen. Lesley J. McNair to be a rare lieutenant general.



General McNair

McNair is at present Chief of GHQ with station at the College, Washington, D. C. understood that he will continue his present duties after his promotion.

Since last September General McNair has flown about 43,000 miles the discharge of his duties. In present capacity he has directed the most impressive program ever undertaken by the Army.

Last summer, when a new GHQ for the direction of the forces was created at the War College, General McNair was designated as Chief of Staff and charged with the direction of the vast program then in contemplation. He has acted for the Chief of the Army, in the latter's temporary capacity as Commander of the Army.

With the training program approaching its peak in the maneuvers now getting under way, General McNair and his staff are working and coordinating these

## Flying Time Record Falls at Randolph

RANDOLPH FIELD, Tex.—The 53rd School Squadron smashed all previous flying time records for the "West Point of the Air," it has been reported.

During the month of May, sleek monoplanes assigned to the 53rd flew more than a million miles—equivalent to 40 trips around the globe. The craft spent 8285 hours aloft, even though the weather was unfavorable some days and time had to be taken out for numerous inspections at regular intervals.

The previous all-time one squadron record for a month—7377 hours—was established by the 52nd School Squadron last January, but due to the extensive Flying Cadet training program, it was short-lived.

## Engineers Catch A Job of Work

HATTIESBURG, Miss.—The 38th Division's 113th Engineers have got a job of work to do in the forthcoming Infantry-Artillery-Engineer combat team problem next week. The task of getting 500 doughboys and assorted vehicles across Leaf River will be up to them.

The first problem, according to Col. John W. Wheeler, commanding officer, will be to hurry the leading assault battalion of the 76th Infantry Brigade across in a dawn attack. This will be done with assault boats.

Next a foot-bridge is built to span the river for the infantry elements. This is followed by the erection of a pontoon bridge to support the guns of the 63d Artillery Brigade.

Which, in anybody's language, is a job of work!

## Soldiers Find Father and Son Trapped 5 Days in Car Wreck

SAN DIEGO—Two missing Army officers and a Mexican customs official and his son have no logical connection. But coincidence, or fate, employs no logic in tying together loose threads of human existence. If it hadn't been for the two missing officers, the Mexican, Joaquin Miranda and his son Manuel, aged 10, would undoubtedly be dead today.

The two officers, Lieutenants Robert E. Maxwell and Howard D. Wetherell, had been last seen early Saturday morning. When they failed to report for reveille on Monday, a searching party of soldiers went looking for them.

In the rocky regions near the

Mexican border the soldiers found an automobile at the bottom of a 200-foot canyon. Beneath it, pinned fast, were the father and son. They had been trapped there for five days. The father clutched a pistol in his hand. Two bullets remained in the weapon. He was saving them against the time when the suffering became too much to bear.

The soldiers extricated the prisoners and transported them to the camp hospital. Doctors claim they are out of danger, but it may be necessary to amputate the father's arm and the boy's leg.

The two missing officers returned to the post the following day, from Ensenada, Mexico. No explanation has been offered for their absence.

on the Beaches

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